

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WITH NO CEREMONY WORK IS BEGUN ON BOYLSTON SUBWAY

Operations Start in Fenway
Upon Arrival of Derrick—
Shrubbery and Grass to
Make Way for Shovels

POPLARS CUT DOWN

First Part of Passageway to
Be Dug as Open Ditch—
Elaborate Plans Are Made
to Divert Obstructions

Work on the first section of the new Boylston street subway is going on today with the arrival of a large derrick to be set up on the sidewalk in Charlesgate, west, in the Fenway, close to Commonwealth avenue. Shrubbery and grass ground between the brownstone retaining wall and the waterway are dug up and the outside walls of the subway clearly defined by the lines of the open cut.

The entire first section will be built by open cut with the exception of the point where it will tunnel directly beneath the Collins statue at the junction of Charlesgate West and Commonwealth avenue. The cut will be opened in Commonwealth avenue as soon as the large water main is diverted to the north side of the parkway.

The open cut will run from Kenmore street and Commonwealth avenue across the southern section of the avenue, across the waterway and Charlesgate East, up Newbury street to Massachusetts avenue.

A deep square excavation is being made on the north side of the subway cut close by the waterway. It will be used as a temporary well into which may be drained the water from all other parts of the work in the immediate vicinity. This will be pumped to the waterway beyond.

A cofferdam will be constructed in the waterway to provide a wide, dry channel. A wooden flume will be built to convey the water from the south to the north side of the cut during the construction of the subway.

Two large office and tool sheds are being erected in Charlesgate East close by the Boston & Albany railroad location for use of the contractor, Hugh Tawn and the Boston transit commission engineers. A small wharf has been built out from that side and one of the permanent bush marks on the center line of the subway established there by the transit commission engineers.

A large willow tree on the west bank of the waterway directly in the path of the subway and a couple of poplar trees on Charlesgate West were cut down.

Edmund S. Davis, chief engineer of the commission, is pleased with the result of his endeavor to have "the first shovelful" dug without any attending ceremonies, any nickel-plated spade or any click of a camera.

TURKS VICTORIOUS IN TRIPOLI FIGHT

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Centurion News received today delayed confirmation of the Turkish defeat of the Italian forces near Tobruk, Tripoli. Their correspondent placed the Italian loss in slain and wounded at 3500. A Constantinople despatch of March 13 said the Turkish loss was only 300 while Italian casualties were 2000 and the Italians had been driven back on their supporting warships.

At that time the Italian government claimed that the engagement was an Italian victory, 1000 Turks having been slain and two cases captured with an Italian loss of only 28 slain and 62 wounded.

FINANCIERS IN CONFERENCE

(By the United Press)

ROME—Baron Rothschild, head of the famous banking organization and J. P. Morgan conferred today, at the request of Mr. Morgan.

School teachers in Boston and vicinity and throughout New England will welcome the Saturday issues of the Monitor, beginning March 30.

On that date a series of articles on the teachers' associations of Boston will begin in the Monitor. These articles will be illustrated, interesting and well written.

Now is a good opportunity to make new friends for clean journalism among the teachers of Boston and New England.

POSTMASTERS TO MEET IN BOSTON BY HUNDREDS

Will Attend Spring Convention in This City to Hear Mr. Hitchcock's First Assistant and Others Speak

DINNER TO FOLLOW

Several hundred postmasters will attend the spring meeting of the Postmasters Association of New England at the American house on April 10 to discuss business methods and hear officials of the department from Washington.

According to Ezra O. Winsor, secretary-treasurer, of Boston, Charles P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster-general; Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston; Congressman Harris Lawrence Letherman, postoffice inspector in charge at Boston, and Guy A. Ham, former assistant United States district attorney at Boston, will be present.

The meeting will be called to order at 10 a.m. by A. M. Bearse of Middleboro, president, and Mr. Mansfield will open with a paper on "Efficiency and Discipline in Postoffices."

Mr. Grandfield will talk on postal matters in general and then the "question box" will be opened and there will be a discussion on the following subjects:

"Postal Savings Banks—How Can They Be Advertised and Improved?" "Substitute Carriers—What Can Be Done to Make the Service More Attractive?" "What Propositions Have You for the Improvement of the Service?" and "Compensatory Time for Clerks and Carriers."

Dinner in the evening will be attended by the postmasters and supervisory officers in the Boston postal service.

FINAL VOTE TO COME TODAY ON UNSEATING WISCONSIN SENATOR

WASHINGTON—Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin will know before the Senate adjourns today whether he is to retain his seat or be ousted on the charge that he was elected by the illegal use of money. By a vote of 29 to 27 the Senate rejected, on Tuesday, a resolution by Senator Jones of Washington declaring him illegally elected.

The final contest comes today on the Heyburn resolution sustaining the validity of the election and endorsing the investigation committee's majority view.

Seven or eight senators expect to speak and besides the Heyburn resolution there is also pending a resolution by Senator Works of California declaring that Senator Stephenson's furnishing so large a sum as \$107,793 in his senatorial campaign was "itself an act of corruption committed with the purpose and intent of securing his election."

A bare majority is necessary to declare a senatorial election invalid. Such a resolution would deprive a senator of his seat just as effectively as would a resolution of expulsion, which requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Root and Mr. Borah of Idaho were the only speakers on Tuesday. Mr. Root contended that no evidence had been adduced to show that members of the Wisconsin Legislature had been corrupted to vote for Senator Stephenson. He said that the cases of Mr. Stephenson and Senator Lorimer were different and that he had opposed the retention of Mr. Lorimer in the Senate because of alleged corruption among members of the Illinois Legislature.

FLORIDA BEGINS HER LAST TESTS

ROCKLAND, Me.—The battleship Florida, which won the title of the fleetest battleship of the American navy, completed her four-hour run Tuesday afternoon while off the Massachusetts coast.

The battleship at once began upon her 24-hour run at a speed of 19 knots, which is to be followed by another two-hour test at 12 knots and a two-hour run at high speed.

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NEW HAVEN ATTORNEY MAKES PLEA AGAINST GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

William H. Coolidge Says State Should Allow It No Privileges That Are Not Granted to Other Roads

LINES COMPARED

Counsel Points Out That Stock, Bonds and Other Interests of Present Corporations Are Located Here

William H. Coolidge, attorney for the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads, occupied a large portion of today's session of the committee on railroads of the Legislature in presenting the position of those companies regarding the proposed entrance of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, into Boston.

Woodward Hudson, resuming his remarks today in behalf of the Boston & Albany said that so far as this bill seeks to interfere with the tracks and terminals of the Boston & Albany in Boston it should not become law.

The New York Central, Mr. Hudson said, is a great system, quite as great as any with which the Legislature has to do; its alliance was made under the sanction of the Legislature, and he asked the Legislature to protect its interests.

Taking up the subject of special legislation in relation to railroads, Mr. Hudson read from the report of the railroad commission in 1871, recommending the act passed in 1872, which took the place of special legislation which in earlier years, he said, resulted in various "strategic" charters being granted petitioners for railroad legislation, and he urged that the policy of the state be not departed from in this case.

He said that according to the Boston & Albany's figures, 85 per cent of the export freight passing through Boston comes from points outside of New England, and that the traffic from eastern Canada is comparatively small. On this percentage he did not agree with David O. Ives of the Chamber of Commerce, who earlier had given a larger proportion to the New Haven & Hartford in Boston and he promised the committee that he would try to obtain more definite information on this point.

Mr. Coolidge presented a comparison of the roads he represented and the Grand Trunk system. He said the Boston & Maine system has a total of stock and bonds of \$188,219,000; the New Haven has \$424,221,292. The Grand Trunk has 73,176,214.5, which equals about \$360,000,000.

"Last year," said Mr. Coolidge, "the Boston & Maine earned \$44,815,084.40; the New Haven \$62,153,434.80, besides \$28,255,100 from other sources. The Grand Trunk earned about \$35,000,000. The Boston & Maine pays \$2,089,905.26 in taxes; the New Haven pays \$3,578,363.15; the Grand Trunk pays about \$350,000. The Boston & Maine investors get less than 5 per cent upon their investment; the New Haven a trifle over 6 per cent; and the Grand Trunk less than 3 per cent.

The New Haven-Boston & Maine system has 2473 locomotives; the Grand Trunk 929. They have 3405 passenger cars; the Grand Trunk 536. They have 28,252 freight cars; the Grand Trunk 28,098. They carried last year 46,321,912 tons of freight; the Grand Trunk 17,722,496 tons. They carried 131,859,250 passengers, the Grand Trunk 11,087,838. They operated 8723 miles of track; the Grand Trunk 4857. In addition they control the Maine Central, with 8446 freight cars and 1335 miles of track.

Mr. Coolidge said that the position of the managing officials of the New Haven-Boston & Maine system in regard to the proposed extension of the Southern New England railroad into Boston and into Worcester is, briefly:

"Friends, the principles for which I stand, and upon which I am trying to insist are that in the long run the American people can govern themselves better than any other body can govern them. Now all I want is to apply the same principle to us collectively, that each of us applies individually."

"Each man that is fit to call himself an American wants to boss his own life. He wants to lead his own life. Now he will make mistakes, any of us will, you or I will, but they will be my mistakes—I want to make them myself. I do not want any one else to make them for me."

Judge O. N. Heaton and Austin W. Stults, two of the chief Roosevelt boomers in Ft. Wayne, boarded the colonel's train at Lima and accompanied him to this city.

In his speech here Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"I wish the people to decide for themselves. If in such contests as this in Indiana they are against me, all right. But if they are for me, I object to the bosses taking them away."

NAMQUIT MILLS RAISE

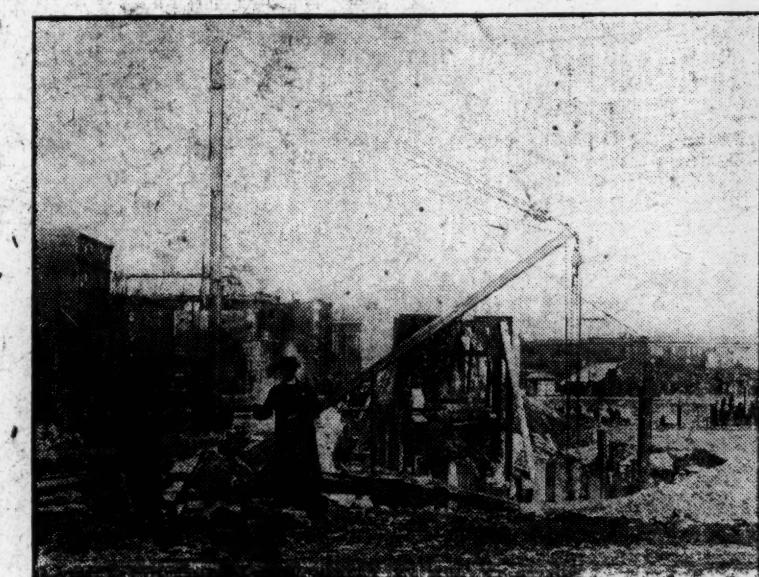
BRISTOL, R. I.—An increase in wages of 5 per cent was given voluntarily to the 300 employees of the Namquit worsted mills here Tuesday, going into effect at once.

(Continued on page five, column two.)

WIDENING ST. JAMES AVENUE INTERESTS PROPERTY OWNERS



Looking down Copley square, Trinity church on left, new Plaza-Copley hotel on right



Working on St. James avenue extension across site of old Providence depot

J. E. PARSONS DENIES ON WITNESS STAND SUGAR TRUST PLOT

Property owners on St. James avenue are today discussing the proposed widening of the thoroughfare and how it may affect their holdings. Interest in this project has been enlivened by the communications which Mayor Fitzgerald has just sent to the Massachusetts and Boston Real Estate Exchanges and the Chamber of Commerce, favoring the plan and seeking their opinions.

The project, following a loan order providing \$364,000 for the extension of Arlington street, from Boylston street to Columbus avenue, is also being discussed at City Hall.

The mayor says that the net expense to the city for widening St. James avenue from Copley square to Park square will not be more than \$100,000 because of contributions by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The project includes an increase in real estate valuations and betterment assessments. The railroad's contribution is approximately \$550,000.

That contribution includes \$300,000 in damages to the Westminster chambers, which is to be assumed by the road, and \$250,000 in damages to other land owned by the railroad.

Mr. Parsons explained that in making the loans through Mr. Kissel he acted because he did not want to permit Mr. Segal to go to other sugar men and sell his plant, which Mr. Parsons insisted was built purely as a speculation, on the assertion that the sugar trust was anxious to keep the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company out of the market.

Mr. Parsons said that he had tried to force Mr. Kissel to include the minority stockholders of the Pennsylvania company in the loan negotiations, but that both Mr. Kissel and Mr. Segal told him the minority holders paid nothing for their stock and were merely "dummy shareholders."

He said that in his dealings in connection with the loan he acted simply as the legal adviser of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, and he insisted that there never had been any conspiracy to tie up a rival concern as the government alleges.

COL. ROOSEVELT ON WESTERN TRIP

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here today to begin his western campaign.

Fifteen hundred people greeted Mr. Roosevelt at Lima, O., where he spoke for two minutes from the rear of the train. He said:

"Friends, the principles for which I stand, and upon which I am trying to insist are that in the long run the American people can govern themselves better than any other body can govern them. Now all I want is to apply the same principle to us collectively, that each of us applies individually."

"Each man that is fit to call himself an American wants to boss his own life. He wants to lead his own life. Now he will make mistakes, any of us will, you or I will, but they will be my mistakes—I want to make them myself. I do not want any one else to make them for me."

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NAMQUIT MILLS RAISE

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FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—The report that the Sulzer bill, to be reported by the House labor committee soon, creates a department of health, is erroneous. The bill creates a department of labor.

COAL BILL PASSES AND RETURN OF MEN TO MINES IS HOPE

If Strike Continues When Measure Is Act Reserves Will Be Called to Colors and Pits Put Under Guard

TO HELP NEEDY

Mr. Lloyd-George Regrets Labor's Adverse Vote as Minimum Wage Was Basis of Unions' Early Demand

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The third reading of the coal bill was passed at 2:50 o'clock this morning by a majority of 165, the Labor party voting against it.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is understood to have been opposed to the prime minister during the cabinet discussions, wound up the debate for the government, stating that he regretted the decision of the Labor party to vote against the bill, which embodied the very words upon which the strike was organized.

The government, it is understood, believes that a large number of men will return to work directly the bill becomes law. In the event of the strike continuing arrangements will be made through the local government board for the meeting of the distress whilst the reserves will be called to the colors in order to give adequate protection to the men in the pits.

MINERS TO BALLOT ON ACCEPTING ACT AND ENDING STRIKE

BULLETIN

LONDON—Responsibility for the continuation of the coal strike was shifted to the miners' federation late this afternoon when the conference of operators, representing every big mine in the country, unanimously agreed to accept the terms of the minimum wage bill now before the House of Lords. The miners' union has already authorized a referendum on the subject.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A determined effort was made today to end the coal strike. A meeting of the miners' federation was called for noon and Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, went before it and urged the miners to accept the pending minimum wage bill.

He pointed out to them that if the local wage committees created under the measure, failed to incorporate the minimum wage scale already proposed, and which Premier Asquith has characterized as reasonable, then

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

BOSTON CITY CLUB GOES TO OPERA 2700 STRONG FOR EVENING

Special Program Arranged for Occasion of Selections Intended to Disclose Full Resources of the Company

SINGING IS PRAISED

Boston City Club cemented its ties with the Boston Opera House last evening. Twenty-seven hundred seats were taken by its members and used by them, their families and friends, making the atmosphere of the occasion one of good will and fraternity, between auditors and spectators and between them and the singers and dancers. A more representative audience of the city's varied population and gradations of affluence and culture has not been gathered in the opera house, it is said.

Prior singing of some of the artists at special concerts at the club had won for them an especially kindly feeling of the throng. This was particularly so in the case of Zeratello and Maria Gay.

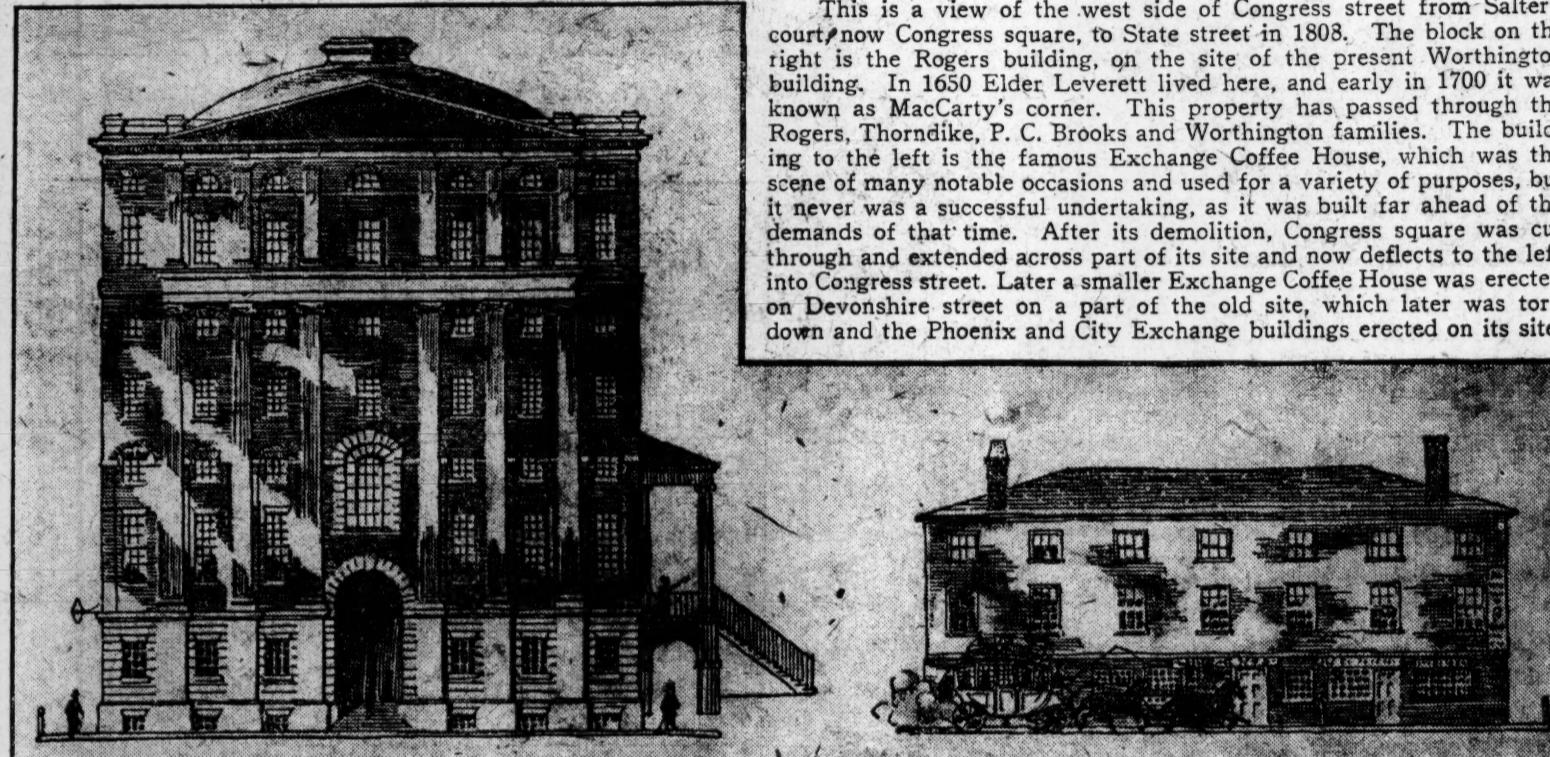
The opera management had arranged a program of selections from standard operas that would reveal the full resources of the company, in directors, in chorus and ballet work as well as in solo and similar singing parts. In the scene from "Faust" and in "Aida" the artistry of scene painters and the lavishness and correctness of costuming for "spectacles" were made clear. In variety, brilliancy and impressiveness of net result produced it is difficult to imagine a better program if the hope was to convince any person present of the capacities of the company and the house.

The singing of the "Habanera" from "Carmen" by Maria Gay, the duet between Clement and Fely Derye in "Faust" and the climax of the scene from "Aida" in which the sextet of players share, were the features of the evening. Special mention also should be made of A. Silli, who took the role of Mephistopheles on short notice.

Applause was hearty throughout the evening, breaking in at intervals when under ordinary conditions it would have been suppressed. Curtain calls were numerous, and the whole temper of the event was exhilarating for artists and for audience.

The program given was act 3 of "La Boheme" with Carmen Melis as Mimi, Fely Derye as Musetta, Zenatello as

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(Courtesy of Lawrence Park and the Boston Atheneum)

START INTERCHANGE OF PLAYS BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES

Children From the House of Seven Gables, Salem, Give Two of Them at the Ellis Memorial in Boston

RETURN VISIT PLAN

Something new in the way of settlement work, calculated to increase the enthusiasm of the children, broaden their outlook and understanding, and which might tend to standardize settlement activities through better acquaintance throughout Massachusetts may be seen in the step just taken and described in the following article. The interchange of plays is a plan that has been merely launched by the recent trip to Boston of boys and girls from Salem, but the idea may yet become quite general in its application.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Efforts are being made to secure before Friday 1000 one-foot strips, each holding 12 cents in pennies, by the students of Wellesley College, for the college alumnae building fund. On the first day about 500 strips were received filled with one cent pieces, the first strip being filled by Miss Edna Swope, the chairman of the committee.

Vacation starts Friday and many strips will be taken away with the hope that friends and relatives will help Wellesley toward her mile of copper and the desired student alumnae building.

WELLESLEY OPENS PENNY CAMPAIGN

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Harvard Meets Yale

WESTERN COLLEGE TRACK TEAMS READY FOR BIG INDOOR MEET

Result Is Expected to Be Close With Illinois a Slight Favorite for the Title of Champion of West

HELD AT EVANSTON

CHICAGO—Athletes from the big eight universities will assemble at Northwestern's gymnasium in Evanston Friday night for the indoor conference track meet, which will terminate the indoor season. The result promises to be close, though Illinois is thought to have a slight advantage over the other competitors for the championship, the down-town team having proved decisive dual meet superiority this year.

Illinois' strength has been in the evenly balanced team, with special strength in the distances and a chance in every event except the shotput. Northwestern lines up much the same, with added strength in the shot, dash and hurdles. Chicago relies on superiority in the quarter, half, hurdles, pole vault and shotput. Purdue will probably cut into the dashes, hurdles and mile, while Indiana is reported strong in the quarter, Minnesota in the quarter, half, two-mile and shot and Wisconsin in the two-mile, shot, pole vault and high jump.

The fact that four places will count points makes the outcome more difficult to forecast. The meet being held on a dirt track and field, the only indoor dirt track in the conference, gives some advantage to the local athletes, Northwestern. Gymnasium records have been set this season in dual meets, in the dash, hurdles, quarter, half, pole vault and shotput, and it is anticipated that the high-class field of athletes that will compete Friday night will establish some new conference records in these events.

The 60-yard dash will bring out a fast field, with the chief contenders Linn and Shenk of Northwestern, Phelps and Seiler of Illinois, Matthews and Springer of Chicago, if the latter runs. Phelps, the former Oak Park star, has been doing fast work for the Orange and Blue this season and will give Linn a fast race.

A pretty race is expected in the hurdles, between Kuh of Chicago, Case of Illinois, Shaw of Northwestern and Leamings and Hauer of Purdue. There is little choice from the first three, though Kuh defeated Shaw in the Maroon-Purple dual meet.

Captain Davenport of the Chicago is counted upon to win both the quarter and half mile runs, as he has consistently done this season, but he will be in a fast field and will probably be forced to do record time to win. Illinois has a wealth of quarter milers, Sanders and Cortis being the leaders. Indiana has a fast quarter miler and Minnesota has Anderson, who should figure. Blair of Northwestern is a factor, but is not considered as fast as the others. In the half mile Davenport will have to meet Cope and Henderson of Illinois, Anderson of Minnesota and Beaton of Northwestern, all fast men.

An exciting dual between Thorsen of Northwestern and Belknap of Illinois is anticipated in the mile. Thompson of Illinois is also a fast man and Cope, if he runs it, and Gardner and Egeler of Purdue are in the running. Bullard of Illinois and Thorsen of Northwestern will have a fast contest in the two-mile. If Bishop of Chicago and Cleveland of Wisconsin compete they have an even chance of winning. Calvin of Purdue and a Minnesota man must be figured as well.

The relay looks best for Illinois because of the many quarter milers on the down down-state team. The other teams use up their best men in previous events and will not have enough good men left to win the relay.

Manual of Chicago and Fletcher of Northwestern are the leading contenders in the shot, with Frank of Minnesota, Scruby of Chicago, Belting and Leo of Illinois and possibly Pierce of Wisconsin all to be counted upon. Fletcher and Manual are the only consistent 44-foot men, the Purple captain springing a surprise by defeating Manual in the last dual meet. Coyle of Chicago, Murphy of Illinois, Shaw of Northwestern and a Wisconsin entry are counted best in the pole vault, with some advantage to the Maroon performer. Wall of Wisconsin looks like a winner in the high jump, with Manual and Cox of Chicago and Morell and Cheney of Illinois contenders for first place.

U. S. MARSHAL FOR DELAWARE

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to the Senate on Tuesday the nomination of George L. Townsend to be United States marshal for Delaware. Several weeks ago the President withdrew the nomination of Cornelius P. Swain.

HARRINGTON TO LEAD C. L. S.

Thomas Harrington '13, has been unanimously elected captain of the Cambridge Latin school hockey team for next winter. He played a forward position last season.

WARD'S MEN LEAVE FOR NORTH TODAY

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Twelve Boston National League Club baseball players, accompanied by President and Mrs. John M. Ward, left here this morning for Athens, Ga., where they play the Buffalo team of the International League, which is training at that place under the leadership of Manager George Stallings. The rest of the party are still here and will remain until tomorrow morning when they will go to Columbia, S. C., for a game with the University of South Carolina. They will join the Athens squad at Columbia and travel northward together. The regulars defeated the recruits Tuesday 9 to 3, Perdue pitching the whole game for the veterans and not allowing the youngsters a chance to win.

INNINGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Regulators 3 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 9 24 2
Yankees 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 11 8
Batteries, Purdie and Kling, Rariden, Matten, Hess, Weaver and Gowdy, Monahan, Umpires, Farrell.

DERRICK WINS FOR ATHLETICS

GALVESTON, Tex.—The second division team of the Philadelphia Americans, with the pitching staff of the regulars, defeated the Galveston Texas League team, Tuesday, 2 to 0. Derrick's home run in the first inning was responsible for both runs.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND IN WOMEN'S GOLF AT PINEHURST, N.C.

Miss Dorothy Campbell Who Is Matched With Miss Sarah Fownes Again Chief Attraction for Gallery

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, woman golf champion of Canada and England and formerly United States title holder, is again the center of interest today in the semi-final round of match play in the United North and South championship for women. Miss Campbell is playing Miss Sarah Fownes of Oakmont.

Other championship division players in today's round are Mrs. Raymond Farr of Georgetown, S. C., who meets Miss Van Ostrand. Mrs. W. C. Fownes, Jr., wife of the 1910 national champion, who plays Mrs. R. C. King of New Canaan and Mrs. J. Raymond Price of Oakmont, who is bracketed with Mrs. S. C. Waterhouse of New York.

Miss Campbell's win in the first round of match play Tuesday was by no means an easy one. She was paired with Miss Myra B. Helmer of Midlothian, who held the winner of many titles to a narrow margin victory of two up and one to play. A large gallery followed the match. Miss Campbell had no difficulty in leading the field on the day before in the qualification round.

All the matches Tuesday were characterized by brisk four pairs over-running the home green. Somewhat of a sensation was caused by the defeat of Miss Mary Fownes of Oakmont, sister of the 1910 national champion, and winner of the United in 1909, by Miss Kate Van Ostrand of the Jefferson County Country Club.

Three up and 2 to play. Summary of first two divisions:

FIRST SIXTEEN

First Round
Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, New York, beat Mrs. F. H. Bowes, Winchester, 4 and 3.
Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. F. Hayes, Englewood, 4 and 3 (19 holes).

Mrs. R. C. King, New Canaan, beat Mrs. J. H. Horner, Oakmont, 1 up.

Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. R. C. Shannon, Oak Hill, 4 and 3.

Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, beat Mrs. F. G. Barnes, New Haven, 1 up (19 holes).

Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont., beat Miss Myra B. Helmer, Midlothian, 2 and 1.

Miss Kate Van Ostrand, Jefferson County, Winona, beat Miss Mary Fownes, Oakmont, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Raymond Farr, Georgetown, S. C., beat Mrs. J. G. Lathimer, 1 up.

FIRST EIGHT

First Round
Miss Hazel Shannon, Park, Buffalo, beat Miss Margaret Blanche, Essex Fells, 2 and 1.

Mrs. H. L. Burridge, Brae-Burn, beat Miss Helen Barnett, New Haven, 7 and 6.

Mrs. J. G. Splane, Pittsburgh Country, beat Miss Agnes Blanche, Essex Fells, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. P. Gardner, Homewood, beat Miss Barbara Lewis, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 and 1.

LEHIGH NINE WILL OPEN ITS SEASON WITH GAME TODAY

Meets Lebanon Valley Baseball Team at South Bethlehem This Afternoon—Prospects Fairly Bright

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University's baseball season opens here today with the Lebanon Valley nine. The Lehigh team is fast rounding into shape under the direction of Coach Keady and the prospects for the year are now fairly bright. From an unusually large number of candidates the first cut by Coach Keady resulted in the retention of the thirty-three men:

It is now expected that there will be eight schools taking part in the regatta. High School of Commerce was admitted to membership Tuesday, which now brings the total up to six, the other schools being Cambridge Latin, Brookline high, Ridge technical, Boston Latin and English high, Mechanics Arts and Dorchester high are to be invited to join and it is expected that they will accept. League school will not be a member this year on account of a lack of material.

Wesley Coleman of Cambridge Latin school has been re-elected president, Albert A. Tate of Boston Latin, vice-president, and George V. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

If six or more schools engage in rowing this season, F. B. Greer and John J. Manning will be engaged as coaches.

Each school will row three days a week. They will again row from the B. A. A. boathouses. Cambridge Latin, Boston Latin and Ridge will row at 2:30 on the days to be selected, while Brookline, English high and Commerce will begin their practise at 3:30.

HARVARD CREWS SHOW CHANGES

Several changes have been made in the orders of the Harvard varsity and freshman crews. In the first varsity boat H. Eager has replaced Chanler as stroke, Chanler having to stroke the oar in the second boat. Mills has regained his place at 5 in the first boat, displacing L. Curtis and Wiggins is substituting for Balch at bow.

In the first freshman boat, Lothrop has been moved from stroke to 2, displacing Weatherhead, who has gone to 2 on the second crew. Pirnie, formerly stroke on the second crew, is now stroking the first. Parkman was advanced to 7 on the first crew, replacing Murray, who was moved to 5 in place of Trumbull.

HORINE BREAKS COLLEGE RECORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—George F. Horine of Stanford University regarded as one of the strongest candidates for the American Olympic team, made a world's intercollegiate record in competition in the high jump Tuesday clearing the bar at 6 ft. 4 1/4 in. The former record was 6 ft. 4 in., held by W. B. Page of the University of Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH LACROSSE PRACTICE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Coach Guines, of the Lehigh lacrosse team, is giving the 40 odd candidates their fill of strenuous practise. He had the attack lined against the defense, and taught the attack how to bring the ball in. The scrubs are in charge of Coach Baier, of Palmerston. The season opens with the navy on April 4.

DERRICK WINS FOR ATHLETICS

GALVESTON, Tex.—The second division team of the Philadelphia Americans, with the pitching staff of the regulars, defeated the Galveston Texas League team, Tuesday, 2 to 0. Derrick's home run in the first inning was responsible for both runs.

MUCH INTEREST BEING CENTERED IN TWO RIVAL CREW STROKES

Veteran Oarsman Hopes to Make Victory Record in Big English Crew Race

Victory for R. C. Bourne of Oxford Will Give Him Record of Four Straight Triumphs

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Unusual interest attaches to the coming Oxford-Cambridge boat race from the point of view of the Oxford stroke at any rate. R. C. Bourne, who occupies that all-important position in the Oxford boat, has an opportunity of adding yet another success to his credit, thereby achieving the unprecedented feat of stroking the winning eight four years in succession. That his former experience will be of inestimable service to his crew goes without saying, and he has developed a knowledge of the requirements of his position, combined with an undoubted ability to practise the same, which will serve to place him among the ranks of the finest strokes of the present time. One of the most noticeable features of his rowing during the practise of his crew this term has been his ability to keep the men hard at their work and to cheer any signs of raggedness the moment they appeared. Bourne's weight has increased slightly since last year and he now scales 11 stone 2 pounds, while the average weight of his crew (excluding the cox) is 12 stone 6 pounds, or one pound lighter than last year.

S. E. Swann was in the bow thwart of the Cambridge boat last year, consequently the position of stroke was at first a trifle strange to him. He has had some practise at the post before, in fact he was tried last year, but it was not until practise had been in progress for some time that Captain Gibbon, the Cambridge coach, decided, together with Arbutnott, the Light Blue president, that the latter should change places with Swann. The order of bow and stroke is therefore just the reverse of last year. Swann first came to the front in sculling by his captain's command.

He has settled down into his new and somewhat difficult position quite well and gets a good deal of work out of his men, who make their boat travel fast. Swann's weight is 11 stone 6 pounds, and the average weight of his crew is just under 12 stone.

The last 10 days' practise may make a great deal of difference, but on present showing, Bourne should repeat last year's success, though a much closer race should be seen.

HARVARD MEETS YALE VARSITY SOCCER TEAM

First Intercollegiate Match for Crimson While Blue Has Already Defeated the Champions

The Harvard varsity association football team will play its first game in the intercollegiate series this afternoon, meeting Yale on Soldier's field at 4 o'clock. Although the poor condition of the ground will retard the play to a great extent, an interesting and hard-fought game is expected.

The Yale team has started the season well by winning its first game in the intercollegiate schedule from Haverford, last year's champion, by a score of 2 to 0. The Harvard team has as yet no games to its credit, having tied one and lost two. Its opponents in these practise games, however, have all been mill teams of a caliber probably superior to that of any intercollegiate teams. Harvard's showing, therefore, has not been entirely unsatisfactory.

E. L. Barron '13, right halfback on last year's All-American soccer team, will probably be out of the game, and may not be able to play for the rest of the season. His absence will materially weaken the team, as he has been the mainstay of the backfield in all the seasons' work. The line-up follows:

HARVARD YALE
Brown, g. D. Eickelbush
McCall, r.f.b. I. B. Shepherd
Rutherford, l.b.-r.f.b. T. R. Dickey
Weston, c. G. F. Weston S. Skinner
Graf, c. L. S. Graf C. H. Snider
Francke, c.b. C. H. Francke C. H. Snider
c.b. C. H. Francke C. H. Snider
Worthington, l.b. Howard Worthington C. H. Snider
Locke, r.o.f. L. R. Locke C. H. Snider
Murdoch, r.t.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider
Hill, c.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider
Needham, c.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider
Gay, r.t.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider
Green, l.t.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider
Bartlett, r.o.f. L. R. Murdoch C. H. Snider

DE ORO AND WESTON WIN

PHILADELPHIA—Alfredo de Oro and Charles Weston, of Chicago, won their games in the preliminary round of the national pocket billiard championship tournament here Tuesday. De Oro won from Thomas Wilson of Hackensack, N. J., by a score of 150 to 39, while in the afternoon game Weston defeated W. W. King of New York, 150 to 105. De Oro made a high run of 46, while his opponent's best effort was 9. Weston made a high run of 13, while King ran 11 in succession.

FIRE DAMAGES LOWELL STORE

LOWELL, Mass.—Fire of unknown origin did \$50,000 damage to the C. B. Coburn paint and oil store on Market street, opposite the police station, about 5 o'clock today. Almost a ton of gasoline was stored in the basement of the building.

DETROIT DEFEATS JACKSON

JACKSON, Miss.—The Detroit American regulars won from the Jackson team of the Cotton States League Tuesday, 9 to 5.

STEPHEN O'MEARA LISTING

Pepperell Spring Water

BEST IN THE WORLD

11 Central St., 3738-W Main, Boston

JAMAICA AND THE JAMAICANS

Glimpses of Present Day Scenes in British Possession Obtained by Traveler on Recent Visit to This Island in West Indies.

The Monitor presents today the first of a series of articles that are prepared for this newspaper by a traveler who is visiting places about which people in general appear to have little enough specific, up-to-date information. These sketches give the observations and some of the experiences of the writer, all within a few weeks of the time of their publication. They appear on succeeding Wednesdays.

KINGSTON, Jam.—We had an interesting cruise along the coast line for a few hours in coming here, looking at mountains and foothills and revelling in the refreshing green of tropical vegetation.

Outside the harbor and near the lighthouse is wedged among the rocks a fine big German liner, one of two which were in sight when we were here before, and each having a sad if not tragic history. One had run aground through carelessness and the captain gave expression to his chagrin by slaying himself. The other grounded as a sequel to the seismic disturbance of a few years ago, which extinguished or shifted a light by which steering was done at night. It was ascertained that it would cost more to take them away than they were worth and so they were abandoned. One was pounded to pieces by the sea and disappeared; the other remains almost upon an even keel, having a slight list to starboard.

A long, straight spit of land at the entrance to the harbor serves the purpose of a sea wall, as well as a local habitation for a military station, with barracks and officers' dwellings but no sign of anything like earthworks or a battery so far as we could see. Upon this land near the residence of the commandant stood a flagstaff which a citizen of Kingston informed us occupied the spot where once stood the residence of Lord Nelson, who left it on the threshold of the last century (1805) to battle at Trafalgar bay.

History Recalled

A small town named Port Royal once stood here, but disappeared in some submarine disturbance long before Lord Nelson's time; and upon bright days, it is said, boatmen can point out to keen-sighted travelers the steeple of the town church below the water's surface. The locality had a history of its own long before Nelson's time, because once upon a time Sir Walter Raleigh, that brilliant courtier, restless wanderer, versatile writer and many-sided genius, ruled here, and with an iron hand, we are told. For centuries Kingston was a favorite fitting-out place and habitat for privateersmen, to give them as polite a designation as circumstances would admit, and here lived that victorious and venturesome pirate called Blackbeard, mementoes of whose stay are still to be found here. The port officer came out in a great canopied bower from the trunk of a tree, and propped by half a dozen lusty blacks. A line was thrown then, and after the officer clambered up the side of our vessel they settled down comfortably to be towed in, but while they were enjoying themselves to the utmost the line broke, obliging them to make a short cut to land through shallow water.

Newcomers cannot well avoid being much impressed by multiplicity of beggars, not the ragged ones such as are seen in India and many other lands, but remarkably well nourished specimens. One of these politely tipped his hat, saying, "A tip sir," and seemed almost peevish when asked what for and advised to go to work, whereupon he admitted that he had steady employment. These men were black, as is an overwhelming proportion of the population.

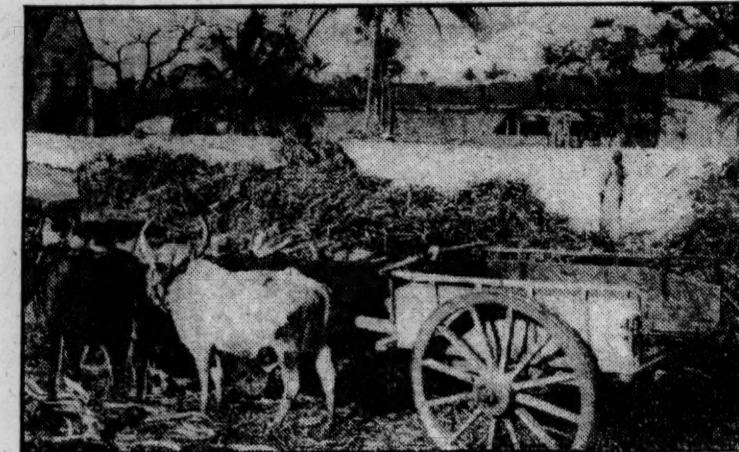
A man at your side accosts you in the English of Oxford or Cambridge and you turn your head to see that it comes from a man as black as the standard ace of spades. I was surprised yesterday morning when a young mulatto girl sold me a fountain pen to hear her use English so strongly of the Cockney variety as to make me query whether she knew anything about London town.

American Methods Missing

American methods do not obtain here in commercial transactions, and time does not appear to be of prime importance, a survival most likely of the old Spanish habit that did not encourage doing things today which could be postponed until tomorrow. This fact, however, offers no obstacle to the people being essentially English and loyal to the core. The ebon-hued Tommy Atkins is seen everywhere, fully as jaunty as his white comrades, usually provided with a short stick about half long enough to reach the ground and fully as punctilious as to salutes and other observances as the fair-skinned ones of Stirling, Edinburgh and London town. They have their quarters away from those of the whites and they are commanded by white commissioned officers.

The Kingtonians, although quite English in many ways—entirely regardless of color or condition—are not yet enough so to become addicted to either the cab or the omnibus, and their two-seated vehicle, about heavy enough for two horses when it is full of patrons, is drawn by a little horse.

We hired one for a country drive, and had not advanced far upon the journey before discovering that the whip, swirled with heavy and willing hand, seemed to be as important a factor in progress as the little animal itself. Enjoyment for



Sugar cart waiting to be filled — One of the characteristic sights on a Jamaican plantation

the passenger disappeared synchronously with any such exhibition, and we finally came to a place where our horse stopped alongside of a tram headed in the same direction and rested. As it absolutely refused to go any farther we proposed that it should be turned homeward, and this being done, the horse became lively again and we bowed merrily along in the direction whence we had come. We saw a few fine thoroughbreds as mounts, and were told some of them were imported from the mother country. Donkeys were proportionately as numerous as in Cairo or Jerusalem, much undersized and never in any circumstances used as saddle animals, but are bearers of huge burdens. Guineas grass is to Jamaica what alfalfa is to Egypt, and although unpromising in appearance, has such qualities that it is consumed with gusto. The leaves are large, coarse and stiff, and remind one of slender sword blades.

Jamaican Flora

The flora of Jamaica exhibit the varicolored splendor of the tropics, with such a well-defined tendency toward cropping out everywhere that one becomes impressed with the idea that without the restraining influence of civilization the island would in time become an impenetrable jungle. Just at this moment I can recall no country, unless it be Mexico, in which cacti of many kinds multiply upon so slight encouragement. Among them is one very like, in dimensions at least, the giant euphorbia of the interior of Africa, which, outgrowing its status of plant, becomes a veritable tree. Here the cactus is entirely irrepressible, coming up by the roadside, in ditches and along fences and proving a nuisance in the pastures. One variety makes a very good hedge, if not a picturesque one. Orchids flourish here almost beyond the limits of credibility, making themselves at home upon all forms of vegetation, with the usual final result, and this is the only country in which I have seen them growing upon bamboos and telegraph and telephone wires. I went to a small village called Paprine on an electric car yesterday, and can say conscientiously that for most of the distance the wires were fringed with small parasitic plants, though why they were attracted to the iron is matter of speculation. One tree has a well-defined tendency to destroy itself by throwing out from trunk and branch small slender filaments which augment in size and strength until this is accomplished. There is the great ceiba tree, largest on the island, and from its trunk immense pirogues or canoes are made.

One beautiful tree at a short distance seems to a stranger to be well provided with pear-shaped blossoms of a reddish pink color, which, upon close inspection, reveal themselves as very palatable fruit known as the Otawite apple, with its probable derivation from the South Pacific island of that name. The substance is white and delicately acid, like the justly famed mango of Asiatic countries and islands. All of the orange family and allied species are represented, and bananas of many kinds, among them the big banana, small in size, but large in satisfaction, tasting like both the fruits from which it derives its name.

The New Kingston

Many of the principal thoroughfares about Kingston, both urban and suburban, are now treated with crude oil.

Most of the residences and many business houses are of the bungalow type, some built upon arches and without cellars. The city has done well the work of reconstruction made necessary by its burning.

When I was here soon after that event, it was a different picture. Now only an occasional souvenir exists in the shape of a collapsed wall, and unoccupied foundation, or a roof of corrugated iron resting quietly in a cellar. The commercial impulse exists to a surprising degree among the poorer classes, as shown by innumerable wayside and curbstone establishments, many of them almost infinitesimal. The stocks are likely to be in the food and fuel line, and even Java cannot excel Jamaica in the bewildering multitude of its first stands. Truly enough, some of the stocks may show only a bundle of faggots, a small heap of charcoal, a dozen bananas, or a few oranges or potatoes, but they are stocks in trade, and the proprietor, man, woman or child, is right there ready to negotiate sales. In many countries, the Chinese are the principal, if not the exclusive vendors of fruit, but such is not the case here. Pounds and shillings, with their fractional equivalents, are the state currency, and it is often difficult to the stranger to tell the difference between a half-crown piece and the modern

WHITE COMPANY TO BID FOR PINE

FRESNO, Cal.—Bids for the purchase of \$800,000,000 feet of pine lumber in the Sierras, northeast of Fresno, will be opened by the forest service on the last day of July, and it is reported that the L. E. White Lumber Company of San Francisco, will make a big bid for the timber.

Surveyors for the San Francisco Lumber Company have already been in this country for the past five months, laying out routes for a railroad to bring the timber down, should that company purchase the lumber.

It is reported that already a route has been agreed upon and the route is in the government maps. Three high officials of the lumber company visited this timber tract last fall and spent much time going over the property to determine if it was suitable for the company.

The L. E. White Company is the largest redwood lumber company on the coast, and has been obliged to buy pine in open market. The route of the railway is from Frazier to the San Joaquin Light & Power Company's powerhouse, thence to North Fork and along the east side of Crane Valley lake, over the Chiquita ridge into the timber belt.

MR. TAFT LEADS IN HARVARD POLL

At the straw ballot for President of the United States held by the students of Harvard University yesterday, President Taft received 783 votes to 488 for Mr. Roosevelt. Governor Wilson got 432 votes. A total of 1,093 votes were cast.

The balloting was done according to the preferential system by which the voter was allowed to state his second choice also. On the preferential count, by which each candidate's vote on first and second choice were added, Governor Wilson ran second, receiving 918 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's 760.

NEW TOPOGRAPHIC MAP PRODUCED

WASHINGTON—A topographic map of the area known as the Tisdale Weir quadrangle, Cal., embracing portion of the great Sacramento valley, has just been issued by the United States geological survey. The map is printed on the scale of 1 to 31,680 or about two inches to one mile.

As the contour interval is only five feet the map shows every slight inequality in this flat swampy region, making it valuable for irrigation or drainage development.

UNIVERSITY SITE SOLD

WACO, Tex.—Confirmation of the sale earlier in the week of the old Texas Christian University site, of approximately eight acres, in North Waco, was announced recently, the purchaser being Colonel Stanley, an Austin capitalist, who gains possession of the site for the consideration of \$38,000.

TEN MEN ESCAPE EXPLOSION

WELCH, W. Va.—On information gained from the company, John Laing, chief of the West Virginia department of mines, said 83 of the 93 men at work had perished in the explosion of the mine Tuesday. Fifty-five bodies have been brought to the surface.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

THE DIFFERENCE
The Optimist, as on his way, He went a-singing, day by day, Of glad joys saw a happy list, Each one of which the Pessimist,

did you think I blacked?" The size of a task depends upon the size of the one doing it. No honest labor is too small for the frank, wholesome natures that are truly large.

THE DIFFERENCE
While they are "cooks" they get, we know, A wage that seems always a lot too low, But when they are "chefs" why, then, oh, my! Their salaries seem to be very high.

THERE seems to be but little excuse for complaining in a world wherein it is so nearly possible for every one to be to that which he would be. No one who cares to face the sunrise need stand with his back to the light. That there are what seem to be handicaps, no one can doubt, but that the overcoming of them serves to make the victory worth while is equally as well understood. But for the gifts of toil and achievement, the whole of the wholesome, sparkling, ever-growing world of endeavor would be forever marooned in the midst of a purposeless calm. Every man is born to something to do. If he shall permit some one else to do it for him, it is he himself who is the loser. Only they who win their own freedom are truly free. "Is freedom anything else than the power of living as we choose?" asks Epictetus. "Nothing else. Tell me, then, ye men, do you wish to live in error? We do not. No one, then, lives in error is free. Do you wish to live in fear? Do you wish to live in sorrow? Do you wish to live in perturbation? By no means."

Daughters are taught to say the most beautiful things of toil and to look upon the laboring man as being the rock on which the whole fabric of the government must ever rest. Yet when one of these fine young ladies comes home from college or a finishing school does she turn to it and show the mother how to wash the dishes, sweep a room or make a bed? Not in every instance. In some cases she seems to have no taste for such things, and in more cases her mother will not have her perform any of the common household duties. If she cannot afford to employ servants she prefers to do the work herself rather than to have her daughter who has been educated for "better things" soil her hands with workaday tasks. Is her parents' home and in the home of her own which she is to establish later she is planning to have others do for her that which she will not do for herself and for others.

That there is a faulty link in this chain of reasoning, none can doubt. It is related that a southern student at Andover bought some wood, and went to Professor Stuart, at the head of the faculty, to ask whom he could get to saw the wood for his use. "I am out of a job of that kind," said the professor; "I will saw it myself." All are familiar with the "Lincoln story" in which it is related that on one occasion when the President and an English nobleman who was his guest at the White House were about to start out for a walk somewhere, the former asked the latter to wait a minute until he could black his shoes. As the President proceeded to do, the nobleman asked, with some degree of amazement: "Mr. President, do you black your own shoes?" And the President's answer was: "Oh, yes! Whose shoes

EXCELSIOR!
There's one thing most men can do better Than others can do, we'll agree:
That's to make out each word and each letter
When they read their own penmanship. See?

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI STAR-TIMES—The Columbus board of education is to be compelled for taking a stand against extra furbelows in the matter of dress at the commencement exercises at Columbus high schools next June. There is not the least doubt that thousands of young Americans are denied the privilege of completing the high school work because of the expense of that dreaded graduation year.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Judging from a bulletin issued by the government bureau of education, college professors are not overpaid. The highest salary in this country of a state university president is \$12,000 a year and a residence, the stipend of the head of California University. The presidents of Illinois and Cornell Universities receive \$10,000 each. Other state college presidents get from that down to \$2,400. The salaries paid faculty members range from \$50 a year for the least paid tutor to \$6,000 for the best paid professor, Cornell exhibiting both extremes.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools, estimates that at least \$15,000,000 will have to be expended within the next five

years to maintain the public schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency. This vast sum must be raised, under the provisions of the school code, by the board of education, for which the purpose has been given the legal right to borrow and to levy taxes. The school board will be under the necessity of floating a heavy loan, and perhaps of raising the tax rate. In return, however, Dr. Brumbaugh promises to supply what the city badly needs, sufficient schools to put all pupils on full time. The details of Dr. Brumbaugh's plan recommend its adoption. He wants at least five new district high schools, a new normal school and many new elementary schools.

WASHINGTON HERALD—It has long been known that the mass of printed matter called government publications is largely in excess of absolute necessity. This current belief is shown by Senator Smoot to have ample foundation. Thus, in 1909, over 1,500,000 publications, aggregating 950 tons, were sold as waste paper at eight tenths of a cent a pound, when the white paper alone costs the government from 3 to 7 cents a pound. Last year there were nearly 1,000,000 of these publications thus sold. In addition to this there are several hundred thousand documents in storage which cannot be distributed because nobody would obtain for a single moment in a well-regulated business concern.

RAILROADS PLAN UNION STATION

ANCON, C. Z.—Excavation in Culebra cut during the month of February amounted to 1,349,569, leaving to be excavated 13,175,577 cubic yards. Excavation in the Empire district amounted to 459,665 cubic yards; Culebra, to \$27,500, and Pedro Miguel, \$2,344. Excavation in February, 1911, in Culebra cut amounted to 1,403,602 cubic yards.

While the charter gives the company the right to perform all the functions of a terminal business, Mr. Pettibone declares it is the intention of the corporation to operate a passenger terminal business only, indicating that the step is taken for the express purpose of erecting and operating a union station in Dallas within the next two or three months.

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COUNTY BONDS OF \$1,600,000 SOLD

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Tarrant county's latest bond issue of \$1,600,000 was sold in its entirety recently to Bolger, Mosser & Willaman of Chicago for a premium of \$44,950 and accrued interest from the date the bonds are issued until their delivery. They are to be delivered in the following manner: April 10 \$500,000, July 10 \$500,000 and October 10 \$500,000.

NEW LINE FOR ALVA, OKLA.

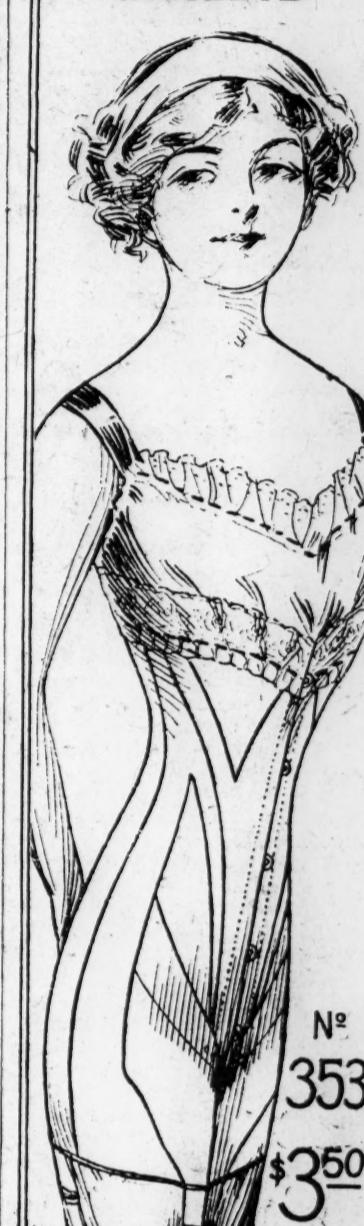
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—With the organization of the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Pacific Railroad Construction Company, capitalized at \$300,000, the line to be built west from Alva to the Colorado line and on to Des Moines, N. M., seems assured. The organization of the construction company is the final step in the preparations for the actual building of the road.

EXCAVATION GAINS IN CULEBRA CUT

Be a Wise Woman

Nemo TRIPLE-STRIP

AUTO-MASSAGE SELF-REDUCING CORSETS



No. 353 \$3.50
No. 354 \$3.50

OTHER NEMOS
A Fit for Every Figure
\$3, 3.50, \$4 and \$5

DEAR MADAM:

No doubt you've noticed how very little the usual corset ad. tells you — mostly general talk that would apply to any ordinary corset; or a weak effort to imitate the Nemo in style, claims and cuts.

But don't blame the ad-man, for there is really little that can be said about ordinary corsets; but when you're asked to believe what any other corset is "like" or "as good as" the Nemo —

Be a Wise Woman!

Most women actually need the SPECIAL SERVICE — style, comfort and wear — which Nemo Corsets alone can give.

Take time to talk it over with your dealer.

KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

Be a Wise Woman!

WABASH COLLEGE MEN ORGANIZE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Wabash College men of southern California met recently at the home of Principal Moore of Occidental Academy. An organization was formed with the Rev. Samuel B. Wishard, D. D., of the class of 1853 as president and Charles B. Moore of the class of 1900, secretary.

SEVENTH LOWELL MILL SOON TO CLOSE IN TEXTILE CONTEST

LOWELL, Mass.—The lockout of the textile mills was complete today, not a wheel turning in any of the plants, which shut down Tuesday. Efforts of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World to extend the strike beyond the six mills closed Tuesday were further successful today when the management of the print works of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company decided to close most of that plant indefinitely.

The order affects 800 of the 1100 employees. The entire plant will be closed within a few days. Agent J. C. Wadeleigh decided upon this action when several hundred unskilled help failed to appear up to 9 a.m., apparently having joined the strike.

All strikers have accepted as their own the grievances of the Industrial Workers, an increase of 15 per cent instead of the 8 per cent granted, and double pay for overtime. These demands will be formally presented to the mill owners some time today or tomorrow.

Agent Stephen F. Whittier of Hamilton Manufacturing Company and secretary of Mill Manufacturers Association today gave out first definite statement regarding action of mill agents yesterday in shutting down mills. He says:

"The wage question did not enter into this strike at all. It was due entirely to the attempt of the I. W. W. to get a foothold here and strengthen their work."

The I. W. W. leaders came here for the purpose of making trouble. If they had stayed away there would have been no strike.

"Ninety per cent of our former operatives, and the same holds true in other cotton mills here, want to go back to work, but many of them were intimidated by the lawless foreign element at their homes and to and from their work."

"Rather than invite lawlessness and destructive measures such as adopted in other mill centers, the manufacturers here thought it best to shut down. When the striking operatives want to come back to work in a peaceful manner the mills will reopen."

The mill agents here properly looked into the wage question in Lawrence and other cities, and increases in the mills here averaged closely in the advances granted in Lawrence.

The adjustment was made as fairly to every one as possible, the lower paid help being especially provided for. The average increase announced here was between 7 per cent and 8 per cent, comparing with an average of about 7.7 per cent in Lawrence; and the increase here is all that could be granted, and is even more than warranted by conditions.

There will be no change in the schedule of wage increases here. The annual average wage in Lowell of a purely cotton mill operative was about \$9 per week before the recently announced increase. Wages here have advanced higher than even in Fall River, and notwithstanding the 16 per cent advance there, that increase will not bring the average to the level with the new increase averaged by the mills here. Between the different cotton mills here there was not more than 50 cents difference in the average weekly wages before the increase."

Regarding conference with sub-committee of the strikers, Mr. Whittier said he could see nothing whatever to confer about.

It has been expected from the start that the strikers would make efforts to tie up the print works of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, as well as the Lawrence Manufacturing Company's plant. The latter mill is said to be the largest single hosiery plant in the world and has most of its 3800 operatives still employed. But the workers entered the mills in both places without even a show of strength by the strikers.

The small plant of the Waterhead Cordage Company was practically shut down today as a result of the strike of 2000 workers there.

A few workers struck at the mills of the United States Bunting Company, in which Congressman Butler Ames is largely interested. The strike leaders claim that in this latter plant and in other smaller textile concerns in this city and in nearby towns, as well as in machine shops allied with the textile industry, they will have good-sized strikes in operation in a day or two.

Soup kitchens will be established here by the end of the week and a nation-wide appeal immediately made by Industrial Workers of the World leaders in charge here, for funds to aid the thousands of textile workers who are out of work, as the result of the strike of about 3000 operatives and the subsequent closing of the cotton mills.

William E. Trautmann, who was chairman of the Lawrence strike committee, announced today that his associate, William D. Haywood, is expected here this afternoon in time to address the mass meeting planned to be held on the South Common. At the meeting Mr. Haywood

will tell the workers that soup kitchens will be established and aid from the nation, and especially from the western and middle western states will be forthcoming.

WIDE SPREAD STRIKE PLANNED

PASSAIC, N. J.—Scores of special delegate sheriffs are on hand to aid the regular police today as the result of the strike of the silk and wool mill employees. The Industrial Workers of the World, in charge of the strike, insist that before the end of the week all of the North Jersey mills will be tied up. They asserted today that only 100 of the weavers of the Botany Worsted Mills remain at work.

The mill owners have formed an association and agreed to stand together in opposition to the demands of their employees. They say that to give in now would bankrupt them, as they have contracted for most of their output at rates which promise only the smallest margin of profit.

LAWRENCE STRIKE FUND CASE UP

Counsel for the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of Lawrence and others who initiated proceedings through Attorney-General Swift against Joseph B. and other Lawrence leaders of the I. W. W., seeking an accounting of the Lawrence strike relief fund, waived application for a temporary injunction today before Judge Hammond of the supreme court, and intimated that the appointment of a master would be asked.

Mr. Dunbar, counsel for the petitioners

said that all that remains of the Lawrence fund is less than 50 cents in the Lawrence Trust Company bank. He said that up to the time of the investigation there were no books to show how the money was disposed of or where it came from. That was the reason he said for waiving the petition for an injunction.

LAWRENCE COUNCIL ORGANIZED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence Textile Council, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was organized Tuesday night and at the same time the general strike committee of the Central Labor Union was disbanded. Six unions are members of the council.

HIGHER WAGES PROMISED

CLINTON, Mass.—Arthur H. Lowe, president of the Lancaster mills, where 1000 loomfixers and weavers are on strike, returned from a visit South Tuesday and after a conference with the mill officials announced that it is the intent of the management to investigate the wages paid by competing companies and pay as high a rate as is paid elsewhere.

DEMANDS ARE INCREASED

WARREN, Mass.—At the request of agent Walter B. Hall the strikers of the Thordike Company cotton mill at West Warren Tuesday elaborated upon their demands as presented Monday. They asked for increases varying from 10 to 20 per cent for day work and the prices that were in vogue four years ago for piece workers.

WILTON OFFER ACCEPTED

WILTON, N. H.—Striking of the drawing and carding rooms of the Hillsboro mills here Monday afternoon resulted in general shutdown of the mill Tuesday and the throwing out of employment of more than 300 other non-striking operatives. At a meeting Tuesday evening the strikers voted to accept the increase of 5 per cent offered by Treasurer Abbott.

HOUSE NOT TO INVESTIGATE

WASHINGTON—No investigation of the Lawrence strike will be undertaken by the House. The rules committee which heard the troubles of the strikers several weeks ago and was asked to favor an investigation by the committee on labor has decided that the publication of the hearings has had the same effect on the workers as would be had if the House investigated the strike.

NEW HAVEN ATTORNEY MAKES PLEA AGAINST GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

(Continued from page one)

that to aid New England, then the Legislature in fairness ought not to permit this injury to its own citizens upon the petition of gentlemen who are not residents of this country.

The promoters come here absolutely regardless of our laws. We do not claim that the Legislature has not the power to pass this special legislation, notwithstanding such disregard on the part of the petitioners, nor do we suggest that the Legislature is bound by any existing statutes, but we do say that existing statutes ought not to be disobeyed if the Legislature expects the ordinary public to obey the law.

Apparently, it is the chief argument of the friends of the promoters, who are, by the way, the chief opponents of the New Haven railroad, that the New Haven has not kept its promises. But until 1911 it was prevented by these very men. Our attempt to build a tunnel under the harbor and to begin electrification, was blocked by Norman H. White, who argued for two hours to this committee in favor of the Grand Trunk and admitted he had been working for five years to this end. And yet with all these handicaps we have depended on the Boston & Maine railroad within four years the sum of over \$24,000,000 in improving its roadbed and equipment; we have decreased our divi-

dends in order that the wages of our men might be increased, when the Grand Trunk has reduced the wages of its men. Surely there is nothing in this record to cause our opponents to give the Grand Trunk, or its subsidiary, the Southern New England, any privileges at the expense of Massachusetts citizens.

"By all the ties of honor and loyalty the Grand Trunk is bound to favor Canada and the Canadian ports. We have no right to expect or to hope they will favor American ports or the American people to the detriment of Canadians. It would be outrageous conduct if they did. If they are honest in their proposals to aid us they are disloyal and dishonest to Canada. If they are willing to be disloyal and dishonest to Canada, we cannot afford to have them in our midst. If the Legislature, in response to the apparent public opinion which has been worked up in behalf of the Grand Trunk railway, proposes to grant the Southern New England railroad a charter, it ought to see to it, in view of their apparent disloyalty to Canada, that the bill is so framed that they cannot be disloyal to Massachusetts.

"Suppose the New Haven railroad had applied for a charter with the powers and privileges asked for in this bill. You would have received the petition, but we would have given leave to withdraw without delay. The very people who have always opposed us, and who favor this petition, would have been the most prominent in opposing a similar petition by ourselves. We can only wish that the officials of the Chamber of Commerce and the other trade organizations, our public officials and those who have the ear of the public, would aid us in making New England's own railroad the aid to New England that its management desires, and would help our road build up New England, whose success is necessarily our failure."

TROOPS ORDERED TO ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The entire sixth regiment of about 1000 men of the Illinois National Guard has been ordered to immediate duty here by Governor Deneen as the result of last night's rioting.

The regiment, comprising between 900 and 1000 men, will be assembled here by tonight. Mayor Schriver and Commissioner of Public Safety Hart say it will be necessary to keep the troops here until after the primary election April 9, to prevent further rioting.

An attempt to slay the mayor was made today. The business portion of the town may be in darkness tonight for the electric light wires that feed all the street lights were cut at dawn. Threats have been made that the city hall would be dynamited if the troops were brought.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL TO GIVE CLASS PAGEANT

Plans are under way at Brookline high school for the presentation of an original pageant, "The Seasons," by Evelyn Asbrand of the junior class, representing the accomplishment in dramatic composition as it is being taught for the first time in the high school under the direction of Miss Alice H. Spaulding. Miss Asbrand is pupil in Miss Spaulding's course.

TUG GETS VESSEL WHICH SHE LOST

While in tow of the tug Fred E. Richards, from Boston to New York, the schooner Rebecca J. Moulton parted her hawsers and drifted into Massachusetts bay. The tug was towing the schooners Fortuna, Henry R. Tilton and Moulton at the time. The Moulton anchored off Wood End.

About 9:30 a.m. today the tug which had anchored the other tugs and returned, found the Moulton, and after taking her in tow picked up the other vessels and proceeded south.

HEAD POSTMASTER TALK

Briefly outlining the work which the Boston postoffice is doing, Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster, told the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their assembly luncheon at the American house today that it was only by the cooperation of the business men of the city and the postal officials that the best results could be obtained. F. W. Ganse, vice-president of the assembly, presided in the absence of Edward K. Hall, the president.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, chairman of the Democratic state committee, said today that he will obtain from the Malden registrars a certificate of erroneous enrolment, as the result of his discovery that his name appears among the Republicans who voted at the last joint caucus.

PRESIDENT TAFT WINS IN NEW YORK; MAY TRY AGAIN

NEW YORK—In the primaries in this state Tuesday, in which President Taft got the majority of delegates, there were no ballots in some districts, and in others sample ballots were used.

There was a general sentiment today in favor of trying again, and the Governor was understood to be considering urging the Legislature, now in session, to enact the needed remedial legislation.

If yesterday's results stand Colonel Roosevelt will have only seven of the 90 delegates of his home state in the Chicago convention and if the unit rule is put through they will all vote for the renomination of the President. These seven were practically unopposed as everywhere the organization made a fight it won.

At Newburgh former Gov. Benjamin Odell, Jr., signaled his return to politics by defeating one of Roosevelt's closest friends, Hamilton Fish, Jr. The colonel's nephew, Douglas Robinson, was defeated in the Oneida district.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The struggle

for Republican national delegates between the supporters of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will be continued tomorrow. Five congressional districts will select two delegates. Sixteen delegates have been named thus far with Taft in control of 14 and Roosevelt two. Colonel Roosevelt's forces will file contests against 10 of the delegates.

ADVANCE OFFERED FIREMEN

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fall River local of stationary firemen, who want 22 cents a hour, Tuesday afternoon received a reply to the effect that the Cotton Manufacturers Association had favored the firemen with an advance of 10 per cent. This is not what the firemen want and a mass meeting of mill firemen will be held Thursday evening, when action will be taken.

FOR PHILLIPS MEMORIAL

After a hearing in the old aldermanic chamber at the city hall today relative to securing a \$20,000 appropriation for a statue of Wendell Phillips, those present appointed a committee to reorganize the original Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, of which Mrs. A. Abbott Hall, the president.

BUFFALO HIGH SCHOOL BURNS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Master Park high school building, a \$750,000 structure. All of

TAFT LEAGUE LEADER REFUSES TO ANSWER MR. HALE'S QUESTIONS

George Fred Williams said today he would run on independent nomination papers for delegate-at-large to the Democratic presidential convention in Baltimore as a protest against the Democratic state committee and the slate it has selected.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the state committee, said today the committee will not change its slate, and that no meeting will be called as requested by Mr. Williams.

Gen. Edgar R. Champlin, manager of the Taft League headquarters, will not make any answer to the four questions propounded to him by Matthew Hale, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in this state.

The questions had to do with the presidential primaries preference act just passed and asked as to activity of the Republican organization in this state with members of the Legislature in an attempt to defeat the act.

General Champlin this morning declared: "I have made one statement which I said was final and I have no time to answer questions put by Matthew Hale. I do not intend to be switched from the main campaign."

In a statement issued Tuesday night Mr. Williams reiterated his request previously made to Chairman Riley of the Democratic state committee that the committee be called together for the purpose of rescinding its action in naming a slate for delegates-at-large.

Unless the action of the committee is rescinded Mr. Williams threatens to withdraw his name from the committee's slate and to run independently.

Mr. Williams' slate of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention pledged to Champ Clark made public Tuesday, was withdrawn late in the day on receipt of a message from Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark had been shown Governor Foss' statement that the latter's name would go on the Massachusetts primary ballot, and he immediately notified Mr. Williams not to continue the campaign for Clark delegates.

At a meeting of friends of Governor Woodrow Wilson held at the Boston City Club Tuesday it was voted to circulate papers for the placing of his name on the primary ballot.

For the purpose of getting the matter under way, temporary officers were chosen and the preliminary committee made up. It is as follows: Robert Treat Paine, Boston, chairman; James R. Carter, Cambridge, treasurer; Daniel B. Beard, Melrose, secretary. Other members of the preliminary committee are: William Baillie of Boston, Richard Cunningham of Wellesley, R. J. Crum of Boston, William M. Hart of Boston, F. W. Tully of Boston, J. W. Beaton of Quincy, J. Loring Briggs of Brookline, Ralph Albertson of West Newbury, J. H. Fahey of Brookline, Malcolm M. McDermott of Cambridge, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard; Joseph F. Warren of Boston, F. L. Cooper of Cambridge, H. J. Bailey of Cambridge, Thomas B. Knight of Lynn, Francis L. Coolidge of Boston.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, chairman of the Democratic state committee, said today that he will obtain from the Malden registrars a certificate of erroneous enrolment, as the result of his discovery that his name appears among the Republicans who voted at the last joint caucus.

ALL ISSUES IN THE WILL CASE UP IN THE SUPREME COURT

Remarkable Under Prices in Women's Spring Gloves

These prices are in marked contrast to those of other stores in the new Spring styles in Gloves. A specially fortunate purchase, making it possible for us to offer values not duplicated anywhere in the city, came our way and we profited by the chance—knowing what interest our patrons would have in such an unusual sale as this.

3.00 { Women's 16-Button White Kid Gloves—3 button Value { tons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale price } 2.10

Women's Regular 4.00 20-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale Price 3.10

Women's Regular 3.00 12-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale Price 2.10

Women's Chamo Gloves—Our own importation, in shades of fawn and gray, also natural and white. Sale Price 75c

Women's Regular 1.25 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves—Paris point embroidery, in shades of cream, pongee, navy, lavender, black, white, pink and blue. Sale Price 98c
Women's 2-Clasp Neilson Pique Kid Gloves—Paris point embroidery; leading spring shades; also black, white, and black with white stitching. Price 1.85
Women's Regular 1.15 Tan Cape Gloves—Prix sewn, spear point embroidery. Sale Price 85c

3.50 { Women's 16-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist—full cut arms. Sale Price 2.65

OUR GLOVE GUARANTEE—Every pair of gloves bought here—no matter how low the price may be—carries our guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser.

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G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY**GETTING THE LIKENESS**

"What is this?" A portrait of Dauber by himself, eh? Seems a queer idea to have a man to paint his own portrait."

"A good idea, however. It is the surest way to have the artist and the sitter both satisfied."—San Francisco Bulletin.

WILLING TO GIVE VALUE

The boy was swinging his hammer rather languidly, when the "boss" came up. "Now, then, my lad," said the boss, snatching the hammer, "when I see a man take his hammer by the end of the handle, like this, and strike fine, hard blows—bang! bang!"—like that, why, I pay that man anywhere from \$17 a week up. But, when a man takes his hammer by the middle, this way, and strikes gentle—tap, tap—like this, he gets only \$9 a week, and he's the first to be laid off when we get slack." The boss then extended the hammer to the boy, believing he had driven home his lesson rather neatly. But the boy stepped back. "Would you mind showin' me now, sir," he said, "where I ought to hold the handle for my \$9 a week?"—Kansas City Star.

RECOGNIZED PORTRAIT

The closing exercises began with the displaying of a portrait of George Washington. "Who is this?" the teacher asked.

The children sat mute and unresponsive, till finally one little fellow piped up: "I know who it is," he shouted. "We got that picture at home. Mamma told me who it is." He swelled with pride. "It's our father from the country," he said.—The Beacon.

KEEPING HIM BUSY

"He thinks he's a world-beater."

"I know, but his wife has finally convinced him that he's nothing but a carpet beater."—Detroit Free Press.

PROBABLY NEEDED DUSTING

"Sandy, mon; what's the matter wi' your bagpipe? The drone is stoppit."

"Tis the weemin, the weemin—they used it to clean the carpet wi'!"—Youngstown Telegram.

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NEW YORK STATE Y. M. C. A. SHOWS GREAT GROWTH

NEW YORK—In New York state the

Young Men's Christian Association now

owns real estate worth \$10,462,989, an in-

crease of more than \$750,000 in two years.

In New York state the Young Men's

Christian Association has a membership of

\$6,817, and the association gained

members at the rate of 3000 a year in

1911.

According to the annual report of the

state executive committee, in '10 years

the value of buildings has increased from

\$4,007,000 to \$9,189,000. In the same

period the membership has increased

from 43,639 to 60,817. The biennial con-

vention will be held here on Feb. 21 and 22.

The convention will hold most of its

sessions in the Twenty-third street Y.

M. C. A., and will have a dinner at the

Hotel Astor on Feb. 21.

William M. Kingsley, vice

News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUXHAVEN TRIP PUTS FORTS IN GOOD LIGHT

Lokalzneiger Points Out That Those Who Considered Coast Defenses Insufficient Should Be Satisfied

HITS AVERAGE HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—It would be difficult to find a reigning monarch more versatile or one who takes greater interest in so varied a number of subjects as his majesty the Emperor William. The great war lord of Germany has always, however, manifested a paramount interest in matters naval and military. Quite recently his majesty paid a visit of nearly a week to the German naval ports on the North sea, visiting Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Bremen.

The object of his majesty's visit to Cuxhaven was to witness the artillery practise which it was arranged should be carried out by the coast fortresses. The utmost interest has been aroused by the experiment which has proved so successful and an interesting description of the firing was published in the Lokalzneiger, in which it is pointed out that those who have from time to time expressed the opinion that the coast defenses of Germany were insufficient, should now be satisfied.

The description eulogizes the magnificent way in which the artillery firing from the forts was directed, pointing out that the operations which were similar to those that would be required in actual warfare, were carried out in a brilliant fashion. The hostile vessels were represented by a number of floating targets towed at full speed, and the description states that the accuracy with which the guns were laid resulted in the majority of the targets being riddled with shells and reduced to a few debris.

It is further pointed out that the percentage of hits doubtless amounted to about 75 per cent of the shells fired. It is reported that his majesty also expressed his satisfaction with the results of the practice.

The strategic importance of the little Hanoverian sea town is unquestionable. Possessed already of a good harbor of an area of 71,800 square yards and a depth of 20' 6" feet, with a fore port 1000 feet long by 800 feet wide, Cuxhaven is capable of forming another and an invaluable base of operations to the North sea fleet.

CHAIRMAN OF ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE OUTLINES ITS PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the chairman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, said that a work of great importance had been carried out during the past year in the affiliation with the institute of the Empire Club of Canada.

Another important departure in the work of the year was the formation of an Australian section. Among the royal societies which existed in this country, the Royal Colonial Institute was the only one which had a great political mission to accomplish. No one, he thought, would deny that their object, namely the promotion of the closer union of the empire, was the greatest political question of the day.

Attention had already been called to the unsuitability of their present title, for which it was recommended that the name "United Empire Institute" should be substituted, as expressing more clearly their aims and objects. The institute, he continued, would appear to have reached a critical period in its history, and it was for them to decide what its future policy should be. They must push their propaganda into every part of the United Kingdom until they obtained an influence so great that the question of the preservation of the unity of the empire would become a leading problem of the day.

PERSIANS OBJECT TO LOSS OF GUNS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUSHIRE, Persia—British warships have for some time been actively engaged in suppressing gun running which was formerly so prevalent on the Persian coast. As a result of the capture of consignments of arms by British warships recently, tribesmen from the Hinterland are reported to be marching at Lingah with the object of attacking the British consulate at that place. Arrangements have accordingly been made for 100 men of the seventh Rajputs to proceed to Lingah from Jask and Chabbar. These troops will be landed should the necessity arise in order to afford the necessary protection to the consulate and any Europeans that might be residing in the place.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL TO WEST INDIES TOLD BY AUTHORITY

Secretary Points Out Benefits That Will Accrue to Jamaica, Trinidad and Other British Colonies

DEPENDS ON TOLLS

No part of the world is more closely related to the opening of the Panama canal than the West Indies, situated as they are on the route of west-bound traffic destined to pass through the great waterway. In the following special article Algernon E. Aspinall, secretary of the West India committee, who was interviewed by the European bureau of the Monitor, discusses the value of the canal to the islands.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question of the opening of the Panama canal and its effects on the numerous trade routes, especially with regard to the West Indies, is attracting an ever increasing attention as the date for the ceremony approaches. Algernon E. Aspinall, secretary of the West India committee, is well acquainted with those islands and is keenly alive to the great importance of the opening of the canal to the numerous ports situated in that part of the world.

Speaking on the subject Mr. Aspinall stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "the opening of the Panama canal, which it is believed will take place in 1915, should prove to be an event of the utmost importance to the West India colonies."

Referring to the extent to which the canal will be used, he pointed out that this must depend upon the scale of canals which is already becoming a subject of considerable controversy in political circles in the United States, for if the canals are fixed at a high rate it may still be more profitable in many cases to make the long voyage round Cape Horn than to incur them by taking the short cut through the canal. Comparing the Panama to the Suez canal, Mr. Aspinall said:

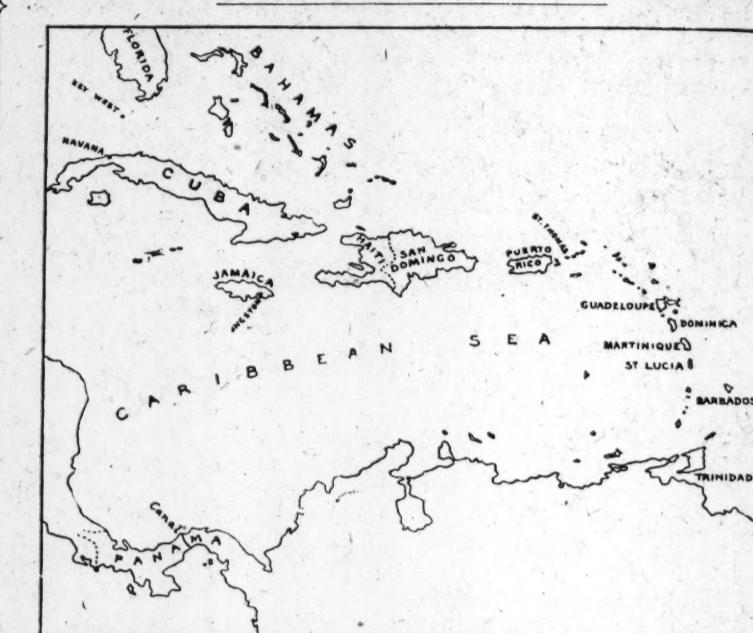
"It may be taken for granted that the Panama canal will mainly serve American interests just as the Suez canal does those of Great Britain, and although the distance by sea between New York and Australia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Manila would be reduced by many hundreds of miles by the opening of this route, the shortest voyage to all those places from Great Britain and Europe will still be by way of the Suez canal."

"The Panama canal will also," he added, "be used by Americans as a means of communication between their eastern and western seabards. This," he maintained, "is proved since the necessity of the long voyage of the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic to join the main fleet during the Spanish-American war was the chief reason which prompted the American government to construct a canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States."

Jamaica to Benefit Most

Having referred to the wisdom and foresight of the Danish government in taking the necessary steps to develop the port of St. Thomas in such a manner as to be able to cope with the vastly increased traffic which will undoubtedly result at the opening of the canal, Mr. Aspinall said that "Jamaica would eventually derive the greatest benefit from the opening of the new waterway, assuming always that the United States will be the chief users of the canal."

"The island," he explained, "is most favorably situated, lying as it does across the Windward passage between Cuba and Haiti through which all ship-



Map showing how the West Indies dominate the eastern approach to the Panama canal

ping from North America must pass if the shortest route to the canal is chosen. As a result of the completion of the canal the volume of shipping which calls at Jamaica should," he maintained, "increase very considerably, and the island will doubtless be visited by many large passenger liners on their way to the Pacific. Vessels will also put into Jamaica for coal and repairs, and the island will generally be brought into prominence as being the nearest port to the mouth of the canal, added to which its strategic position will become of paramount importance.

"All that is necessary," he added, "is for Jamaica to appreciate its opportunities and to provide suitable docking facilities for which the sheltered harbor of Kingston is so admirably suited. Although," Mr. Aspinall continued, "the problematical load would appear to be likely to fall to Jamaica, the other West Indian islands will assuredly gain some financial crumbs from the opening of the canal. For instance, the most convenient course in many cases to Colon from British ports would be via Barbados or Trinidad instead of passing so far north as by the Windward passage.

Trinidad Has Fine Harbor

"Trinidad has," he explained, "like Jamaica, a magnificent natural harbor in the gulf of Paria and an advantage not possessed by Kingston harbor, Jamaica, of being outside the hurricane zone.

"An additional inducement for steamers to call at Trinidad would be," he continued, "the supply of oil fuel to be obtained from the natural resources in the island. Trinidad should also become a port of transhipment and a clearing house for cargo from steamers plying north and south to those sailing east and west and vice versa. Other islands in the neighborhood should also reap a similar advantage.

"Added to the great benefits which will accrue to the West Indies, not only from the increased amount of shipping which will be attracted to their ports with a consequent reduction in freight charges, as well as the great extension of the coal business, there is the question of the publicity which will doubtless do much to increase the number of tourists visiting the islands. This would naturally result in the development of the agricultural resources of these colonies and the influx of capital.

Canada Trade a Factor

"Yet another result of the opening of the canal will be the great reduction of the route from the islands to Vancouver and the east coast of Canada where their exporters may expect to find a market for their sugars, if the present preference for the Canadian market is continued or

PROMINENT SOCIALISTS JOIN IN DINNER TO H. M. HYNDMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—H. M. Hyndman was entertained at dinner at the Cafe Monaco, which was organized in his honor by the British Socialist party. Walter Crane presided, and the company included George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and G. Lansbury, M. P. Among those who wrote regretting their absence were Frederic Harrison, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Israel Zangwill, John Galsworthy, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mrs. Despard, M. Jules Guesde and Herr Bebel. Dr. Russel Wallace wrote: "I have long been an admirer of Mr. Hyndman's, long and continuous work for Socialism. When I was in the outer darkness in individualism with Mill and Spencer, he tried to convert me by letter, but I never had the pleasure of meeting him. I was first and once for all converted to Socialism by Bellamy's convincing works."

Mr. Zangwill also wrote a letter in which he says: "Long may your guest flourish to challenge the mediocrity of the middle classes."

Bernard Shaw, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening said that if any person in the future should challenge his position in the Socialist movement he would only have to point to the fact that he had been chosen on that occasion to propose the health of his friend

Mr. Hyndman to establish his claim to be the second Socialist in England. He would not say that they were fiddling while Rome was burning—they were always doing that, they were fiddling while Rome was in measurable distance of having nothing to burn and he for one was extremely glad of it. They had had a wonderful nineteenth century, a large part of which had been seen by their guest of that evening. During that century the working classes had made extraordinary progress. In the future the real development of democracy in this country would only be secured by a study of the art of putting pressure on Parliament from the outside. That was genuine democracy. They had to face a new danger, which was, that the capitalists were beginning to perceive that the system of communism was just as useful to them as the individualist system. Capitalists were hoping that in the future they would have government security for their capital, while the worker would have government security for his slavery.

Mr. Hyndman thanked his friends of the old guard, but disclaimed the honor of having started the Socialist movement in England. There were men present that evening who had embraced the light before he had done so.

ARCHEOLOGY WORK TO BE CONTINUED AND AUGMENTED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The motion brought forward by Mr. Mudholkar in the viceroy's legislative council to abolish the office of director-general of archaeology, brought forth a vigorous protest from Sir S. Harcourt Butler, the foreign secretary, who spoke in high terms of the work instituted by Lord Curzon, a work which the government were resolutely determined to carry forward.

Not only had they no intention of abandoning archeological work, but they even contemplated increased expenditure, an increased establishment, and improvements in the production and circulation of publications, and especially the training of Indians for research and other archeological work. The local governments, he continued, already carried out the greater part of the work of conservation and had spent on archeology during the past 10 years rs. 2,650,000, as against rs. 2,150,000" sent by the imperial government. The viceroy, the foreign secretary added, took a deep interest in the preservation of Indian monuments and antiquities.

The statement made by Sir Harcourt Butler appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to those present, and Mr. Mudholkar's resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

STRAND'S FLOWER BED IS GIVING WAY BEFORE AUSTRALIAN BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work of excavating the area on which the Australian commonwealth government buildings are to be erected in the Strand, has already begun, and Londoners who pass the island site every morning on their way to the city see with regret the piece of ground giving way to pick and shovel which for the last two summers has borne such a luxuriant and abounding crop of flowers.

Right in the center of two great streams of traffic this ground has been covered with crimson rosebay willow herb, while among the debris which has formed a kind of rockery for it brackets and other ferns found a place in which to flourish. It has been said that people passing this piece of ground were in the habit of throwing handfuls of seed, which they brought with them for the purpose.

That is as it may be, but within two years the great building for which preparations are now being made will be covering the entire site. It is only a month since the London county council gave their sanction for the work to begin and it is expected that the foundations will be in and the tenders for the superstructure all placed before August. The building is to cost £250,000 and is expected to be ready for occupancy within two years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FARMERS INCREASE USE OF FERTILIZERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The railway traffic returns indicate that the farmers of South Australia are already preparing to put another large area under cultivation this year.

One of the greatest factors in placing the state, as regards the agricultural industry, ahead of other states of the commonwealth is the now almost universal use of phosphate manures. The quantity of artificial manures carried on the railways has already assumed considerable dimensions, and from Nov. 1, 1911, to Jan. 12, 3089 tons were moved compared with 1714 tons for the corresponding period of the previous season.

There are now four large modern works devoted to the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, but they are as yet unable to meet the local demand. Last year the farmers used 91,500 tons of "super," costing £377,437.

BOMBAY EXHIBIT PROVES SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The exhibition of old Bombay, which was instituted as a means of celebrating the royal visit in such a way as to give the largest amount of pleasure to the largest number of people, has now closed its doors after a most successful season. It has certainly succeeded in showing that a form of entertainment can be provided which is able to meet the wants of all races, castes and creeds. On one day as many as 45,000 persons passed the turnstiles, and although the exhibition has only been opened for a period of 2½ months, there is reason to believe that its organizers have been able to recover nearly the whole of the six lakhs of rupees which they have spent on it.

LONDON HOTEL SITE LEASED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council has accepted the offer made, on behalf of a syndicate by E. Saunders, for the rent, at £8000 a year, for a period of 99 years, of a portion of the Aldwych site. It is understood that the site will be utilized for the erection of an hotel.

CADETS WELCOMED BY ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the occasion of the reception of the Australian cadets by the secretary for war and the colonial secretary in the quadrangle of the war office, Lord Haldane told the boys that they were welcomed by the British army, of which they were regarded as forming a part.

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What Art, Music and the Theaters Offer

AUDIENCES FIND TWO LATEST MUSICAL OFFERINGS PLEASING

COLONIAL—"THE SIREN"

Donald Brian appeared Tuesday evening at the Colonial theater in "The Siren," a real musical comedy, a term which has come to mean little through its application to many farces and burlesques with tunes. But this new piece is genuine comedy, with music which illustrates the action and even carries on the plot. And wonderful, most wonderful, here is a musical comedy without a disreputable incident, and a plot that is decent. Charles Frohman, who has done so many fine things for the American theater, produced the piece with sumptuousness, and gave it the best cast of any entertainment of its kind seen here this season. The cast:

Baron Siegfried Bazilos...Frank Moulan Clarisse.....Ethel Cadman Grion.....Cyril Biddleph Armand, Marquis de Ravailiac.....Donald Brian Malipote.....Alan Mudie Lolotte.....Julia Sanderson Hannibal Beckmesser.....Will West Fran Eisenbehr.....Florence Morrison Suzane.....Moya Manning

Ingratiating, youthful, nimble Mr. Brian appears as Armand, a young marquis who has written lampooning verses. The police seek to identify the writer by securing a specimen of the handwriting of Armand, who is suspected. He warily evades all attempts of the women agents of the police to get his autograph, but is finally the victim of Lopote, a little girl from the country, who is used as an innocent tool to obtain the coveted specimen of Armand's writing. He is banished, though not without pouring a dramatic second act finale of reproaches upon the pretty head of the weeping Lolotte. The third act happily reconciles them.

The piece is an admirable example of the entertainment these Viennese know so well how to make. It is by the author of "The Dollar Princess," and again Leo Fall has provided an evening of melodious, richly orchestrated music, almost wholly in waltz rhythms. Mr. Brian spends almost all the time he is on the stage dancing. He dances every song and duet that falls to him in the graceful, lightly galloping and whirling style that makes him a unique entertainer. He has dropped the mannerisms which last year threatened to impair his deserved popularity, and has learned to husband his voice for the finales. Even now he gives more of the best that is in him than a greedy audience has any right to demand.

He has a notable teammate in lovely Miss Sanderson, who evidently continues her studies in singing, dancing and expression. Otherwise she could never achieve such a remarkable finish in her stage work. Everything she does is significant and she maintains the rare effect of artlessness, which is the result of faithful preparation. The constant play of expression in her face and pose is one of the delights of the performance. Her second act costume is regrettably extreme, but the others are exquisite in their expressive simplicity.

She and Mr. Brian have one remarkable dance duet, "Waltz Caprice," which the audience demanded again and again. Other numbers they have together are "Mon Bijou," "The Donkey and the Hay" and the three finales. Mr. Brian sang with fervor and sentiment and Miss Sanderson's light, sweet voice was pleasing as ever. Each had songs alone and in ensemble, delightful songs, all of them, songs which developed some idea in the story and carried it along to delicate, tripping, humorous music.

"Wallflower," a sweet little motif song, used to bind the action lightly together, is sung first in the first act by Mr. Brian and Clarisse, who is played by Ethel Cadman. She pleased the majority of the crowded house with her piercing tones, and her acting had charm. Alan Mudie, a spry and rubber limbed youth who equals George Cohan as an eccentric dancer, and exceeds him in grace, scored strongly with his "Follow Me Round" and "Oh, Do the Two Step."

Will West as a cockney' veterinary, affianced to Lolotte, caused boisterous laughter every time he appeared. His song, "I Want to Sing in Opera," was a burlesque treat with its satire on the pompous thick orchestration of mediocre operatic music. Frank Moulan was amusing as the police baron, and his comic methods show commendable refinement over his previous work. The chorus is large, competent and pretty, and the settings and dresses are brilliant and tasteful. The piece should finish out the season at the Colonial.

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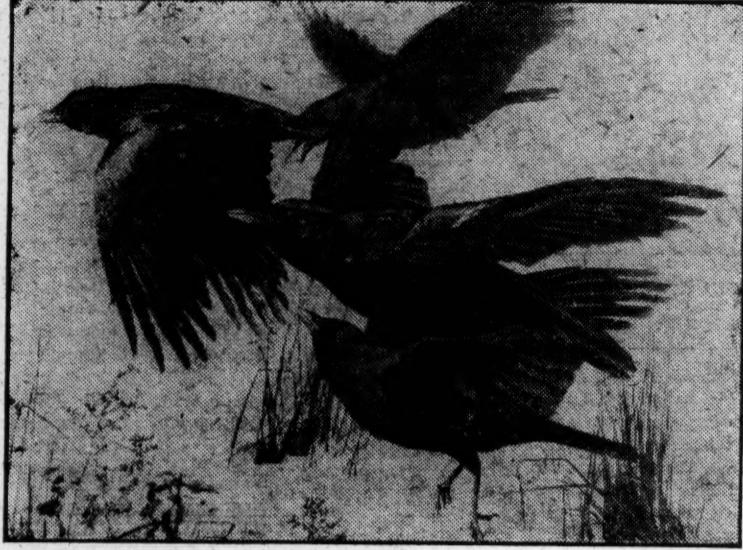
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"MIDWINTER," HEIL PICTURE, APPEALS TO ART LOVERS

Many who visit the gallery of Leonard & Co., Bromfield street, this week, where there is a special exhibition of the paintings of Charles Emile Heil, are attracted by "Midwinter," which has a place of honor on the crowded walls. This is a decorative study after the Japanese school of painting birds against a flat background. Mr. Heil has managed to catch a group of crows just as they were taking flight. The paintings are to be sold at auction, beginning tomorrow at 3 p.m.

DECORATIVE STUDY BY BOSTON ARTIST



"Midwinter," a bold work after the Japanese manner, by Charles Emile Heil

WATER COLORS AT KIMBALL STUDIO AND COPELY GALLERY

Water colors by Miss Mary Mason Brooks are on exhibition this week and next at the Kimball studio, 73 Newbury street. This artist's work is characterized by a vigorous color sense, which "carries" so well that her pictures can best be seen from across the room. In her case no one would dispute Rembrandt's saying that pictures are painted to be looked at, not smelt.

Most agreeable is her "Sol's Boat," a peaceful vista of a corner of Lake Winnipesaukee, with a boat drawn up from the cool waters upon a bank of rushes, and with the warm greens of the trees and the soft head of the distant mountain reflected in the water.

"October Morning" is another convincing New England study, with its admirable detail of a row of trees bordering a woodland road, and the rest of the landscape treated broadly. The play of light and shade is finely proportioned for balance, and the whole is a completely satisfying representation of a believable place and time of day.

"Autumn's Last Color Scheme" shows the artist letting her color imagination loose a little, with pleasing decorative effect. In similar vein is her imaginative treatment of some out-of-the-way nooks in Boston and her views of the Commons and Public Garden. Of these the one of the Arlington Street church is the best. "Sunny Monday," a pleasant domestic bit which reminds one of Plymouth, is one of the several pictures which already have been sold.

Also on the walls are 20 samplers from the collections of James L. Little, which are well worth examination as examples of the works done by little girls in the early years of the nineteenth century. An agreeable feature is the permanence of the coloring in the home-dyed wool.

WESTERN TRIP OF BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FIXED

Boston's Symphony orchestra will take but one western trip next season, under the lead of its new conductor, Dr. Karl Muck. Thus the number of engagements will be slightly reduced from that undertaken this year. The season will last for 30 instead of 31 weeks. The western trip of 1912-13 will include Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and enough other cities to make up a week of travel. The southern tour will be taken each month as usual. In fact, the principal southern dates of the orchestra are arranged for a number of years ahead. Providence, Worcester and New Bedford will be included in the cities visited.

The second western tour of the present season begins with a concert in Pittsburgh Monday, April 8, and includes performances in Buffalo, Cleveland, Canton, O., Grand Rapids and Detroit. A concert is booked for Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, April 15.

BOARD ORDERS HARBOR RESURVEY

WASHINGTON—Yielding to the insistence of Representative Stephens for prompt action, the board of engineers for rivers and harbors recently, at the direction of Colonel W. T. Rossell, telegraphed Major McKinstry, in charge of harbor improvements at Los Angeles, ordering him to make a resurvey of the San Pedro harbor.

The bill which passed the House carries authorization for a survey of the entire Los Angeles harbor, with a view of its general improvement.

SCHROEDER AND FISCHER IN A RECITAL OF OLD MUSIC

Alwyn Schroeder, cellist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and Kurt Fischer, pianist, of the New England Conservatory faculty, gave their second recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, presenting the following program: Sonata for 'cello and piano forte, A major, Beethoven; chaconne, D minor, Bach-Busoni; sonata for 'cello, Locatelli; rhapsody, E minor, op. 74, Brahms; scherzo, E major, op. 54, Chopin; "Klid" adagio, Dvorak; old French gavotte, Perrin; capriccio, Klingel.

The two artists had an audience that

understood interpretive values to a nicely. They had before them a discriminating group of listeners, a rare privilege for local performers. Too often interpreters who are associated with the public musical activities of the city receive only a condescending attention when they venture out in recital. The situation is too transparent. The artist is there to let people know that he holds the honors of technique safely in his two hands, and that he, therefore, of all men in the city, is the one best fitted to train musical youth. The audience is there to encourage the artist in his faith in himself. Perfumery applause, hand clapping, measured out just to fill the requirements and no more is the rule on such occasions. But the Schroeder-Fischer recital was something to take listeners out of their environment. The connection between artist and pedagogue, or anything of the sort, was snapped the moment both touched string and fingers touched keys in the Beethoven sonata. Instantly the audience was aware that music for the music's sake was to be the order of the evening.

But the two men did not find their best moments of expression in the ensemble piece wherewith the program began. They gave an engrossing interpretation to the beautiful work, but one that rather abounded in compromises. The artists seem to understand each other almost too well. Piano was respectful to 'cello, and in turn, solo instrument was humble before the instrument of many simultaneous notes. The sonata was a meeting place for arbitrators, instead of a battle ground for geniuses of determined individuality. Each artist did his best when playing alone. Mr. Fischer held the attention of his listeners to the music of Bach in the Busoni version of the chaconne in D minor in a way to be remembered.

The Page bill, now in the United States Senate, provides federal aid for industrial education in the work of the home, the shop and the farm. "Everybody," says Mr. Prosser, "is in sympathy with the spirit and aim of the Page bill, and the work now is to secure its passage in such form as shall insure the best results from it to the entire country." With the aid this bill will provide, Mr. Prosser believes industrial education will receive a stimulus in all parts of the country and be conducted along sounder, more practical lines.

The industrial education of girls and women is a new phase of the entire industrial problem. Not unnaturally, the emphasis heretofore has been placed on those features of the situation which pertain to men. This has left the whole field of women's work practically undeveloped, for not only do women engage in some occupations that are practically untouched by men, but it has been found that the question with them involves problems that make it distinct as a proposition. Up to the present time nobody has been found to develop this

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PLANS OF C. A. PROSSER

TWO things to which Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, will turn his attention as soon as he assumes his duties of secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education on April 1 are: First, the Page bill, and second, industrial education for girls and women.

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particular part of the work. Mr. Prosser has given it considerable study already and now means to give close attention to its details. His plan is that provisions shall be made for educating girls in the activities of the home as well as those of the shop and trade. In this connection he has received requests for aid in the organization of girls' work in evening industrial schools, which, following the lead of Boston, are now being planned in other localities.

Cities are seeking the development of the technical high schools also, and Mr. Prosser has been asked to visit several of these institutions in different states for the purpose of helping this work.

Prominently identified with the organization of which Mr. Prosser is the newly constituted secretary are Charles R. Richards, director of the Cooper Union, New York, F. B. Pratt of New York, Arthur L. Williston of the Wentworth Institute, Boston, Jane A. Addams, Howell Cheney, James P. Monroe, A. Lincoln Filene, Magnus Alexander, David Sneden, Kenyon Butterfield, F. P. Fish, John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America, John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and Frank Duffy of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The organization is a comparatively new one, having spent its time so far largely in fostering the new idea of industrial education, but now it means to strengthen and develop it.

DORCHESTER PLACES NEEDS BEFORE MAYOR

MISS CEFREY'S RECITAL

Miss Ouida Cefrey, mezzo contralto, made her first appearance before a Boston audience on Tuesday evening at the Tuilleries.

Miss Cefrey has not only a beautiful voice but what is rarer the true gift of singing a song. Her expression of the poetical content of each number showed talent of the sort which should carry her very far. The voice is rich and unfailingly sweet, thoroughly well trained, and with her expressiveness is a natural charm which wins her hearers of itself.

She is a pupil of John Lane, and her selections showed the musicianship under which she has grown up, including songs by Wolf, Grieg, Tosti, Massenet, Chadwick, and the Indian Lullaby from "Natoma." Miss Alice Newhall who accompanied her, played with a delicate and sure artistry numbers by MacDowell, Chopin, Liszt, and a lovely transcription from Gluck's "Alceste" by Saint-Saens.

The recital was under the patronage of Mrs. Newell D. Atwood, Mrs. Frederick Abbott, Mrs. George A. Brown, Mrs. Lawrence E. Brown, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard, Mrs. Mabel Fisk-Barstow, Mrs. George Barber, Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Mrs. Joseph J. Cannell, Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. Charles A. Collins, Mrs. Charles H. Dimick, Mrs. Bertha Putney-Dulley, Mrs. Frederick S. Fogg, Mrs. Edward Baxter Felton, Mrs. Philip Goodrich, Mrs. Edwin E. Harrington, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. Albert Lazebny, Mrs. William O. Lovell, Mrs. Arthur E. Mason, Mrs. Lester D. Marsh, Mrs. Harold MacDougall, Mrs. Emma J. Marey, Mrs. George Newhall, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Charles H. Phillips, Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson, Mrs. Francis A. Shove, Mrs. John Ward, Mrs. Edward B. Stiles, Misses Clara A. Adams, M. Louise Baum, Gertrude Dodge, Hortense Lewis, Marie MacArthur, Mabel Peach, Margaret Sandholzer, Mary Townsend, Carrie Noah, . . .

Mattapan residents want Crossman, Evelyn and Woolson streets put in condition for travel; the widening of Morton street from Dorchester Lower Mills to Forest Hills square; the sidewalk on Blue Hill avenue between Franklin field to Walk Hill street paved, and wires put underground in Blue Hill avenue. They also recommend a police station in Mattapan square, a motor propelled ambulance and patrol wagon, a fire station on Walk Hill street, a reading room and the dredging of the Neponset river.

The Harvard Street Improvement Association recommended the construction of granite sidewalks on Kilton street and construction of intersecting streets, including Faxon and Radcliffe streets; the paving of Lauriat avenue and relocation of fire alarm boxes and placing in commission of new ones in conspicuous places.

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The Meeting House Hill section wants Bowdoin street reconstructed and cleaned, a branch library, motor apparatus, catch basins on Geneva avenue and Topliff street and the opening of the Mather schoolhouse for literary and musical entertainments for the children.

West Dorchester urged the development of better streets in that section, including Ballou avenue and Lauriat avenue and a ladder truck.

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RAILROAD TO BUY STORES ON COAST

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually for railway supplies in San Francisco and California has been started by the Southern Pacific Company as a result of a recent order. Up to a recent date, it purchased its supplies in the east through the medium of the general purchasing agent of the Harriman lines.

It is said, upon good authority, that the Santa Fe intends following the Southern Pacific's example by purchasing the supplies needed for its coast lines on the Pacific coast instead of the general purchasing agent at Chicago.

OHIO BANKERS TO MEET

SANDUSKY, O.—The selection of Cedar Point as the scene of the 1912 convention of the Ohio Bankers Association and the fixing of Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2 and 3, as the dates by the executive committee meeting at Columbus was announced recently.

ARIZONA SENATORS ELECTED

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona Legislature elected on Tuesday Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst to represent the new state in the United States Senate.

AMUSEMENTS

VISIT THE Italian Garden HORTICULTURAL HALL Wonderful Exhibition of Rare Plants and Flowers Open 10-10 Sunday 2-10 Admission 50¢

MUSIC

ITALIAN KING WILL VISIT CZAR

NEW YORK—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will visit Emperor Nicholas this year, possibly at Crimea. Political importance is attached to the proposed visit, says a St. Petersburg message to the New York Herald.

WILL LEAVES \$5400 TO PUBLIC

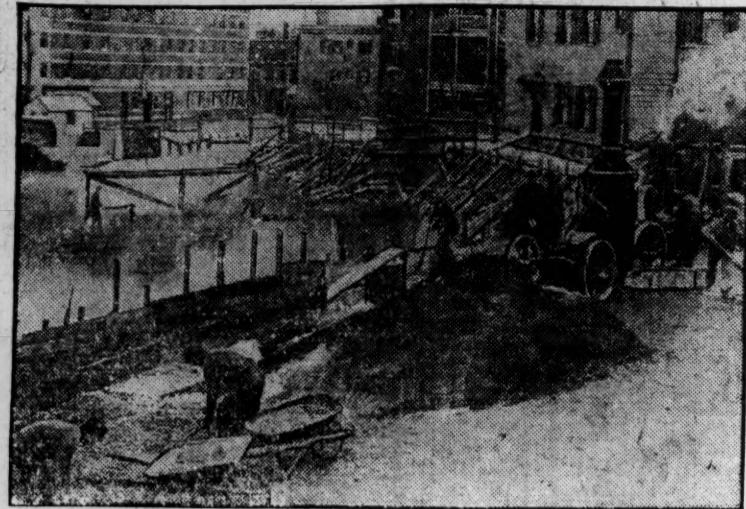
Public bequests amounting to \$3400 are specified in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Dyman of Cambridge, which was filed in the East Cambridge probate court today.

Governor and Mrs. Foss, British Vice-Consul and the

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BUILDING SCENE IN THE BACK BAY



Work starting on foundations for two five-story apartment houses at Huntington and Longwood avenues

There is much more building activity than usual for the time of year. All conditions have been favorable for improvements, and builders and capitalists are working together—which means an early start to bring the finished product into the market in time to secure tenants for September occupancy. All through the Back Bay district building operations are under good headway—notably on Hemenway, Astor, Massachusetts avenue, St. Germaine, Dundee, Isabella, Haviland, Fenway, Huntington avenue, and other streets.

John J. Johnston, Jr., a prominent Brookline builder, is well under way with foundation for two handsome apartment buildings on Huntington and Longwood avenues, extending to the corner and fronting on Conant street also. The main front of the buildings will be on Huntington avenue, will stand five stories high and be constructed of Indiana limestone and face brick. These two buildings will contain 70 small suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms each with bath, kitchenette and every convenience that experience and money can forward. There will be a typical French entrance to each building, ceramic vestibules, and the lower halls tiled, and marble dados. These buildings will be supplied with vacuum cleaning service, equipped with electric passenger elevators and it is expected to have them finished by Aug. 15.

The Boston Finance Association has sold an improved estate to Katherine A. Norris, at 155 Harrison avenue, near Harvard street, South End, consisting of a 3½ story brick dwelling, together with 2184 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$8600 with \$6000 of the amount upon the land.

Blanche M. Keagney has taken title to two parcels of improved property on Albion street, near Lucas street, South End, both lots occupied with frame buildings. No. 38 Albion is deeded by Annie M. Kelley and another, assessed for \$2100, \$1700 of which is upon the 866 square feet of land. No. 40 Albion street is conveyed by Frederick H. Wellbrook, and is assessed for \$2100, there being 865 square feet of ground that carries \$1700 of the assessment.

The three-story frame dwelling and 3000 square feet of land at 43 Bowler street, near Sherman street, Roxbury, has passed into the possession of Rebecca Warshaw, who takes title from Bertha Fogel. The property is taxed for \$4500 and the lot carries \$900 of this amount.

A deed has just been placed on record by Michael L. Kelly covering his purchase of four frame houses on Linden Place near East Seventh street, South Boston. There is a land area of 2356 square feet taxed for \$800 which is included in \$4000 assessed value. Thomas Sewall made the deed.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

(BOSTON (City Proper))
Franklin S. Bk., mtrge. 10th Franklin Sks. Bk., Warren ave.; d. \$6075.
McKeagney, Albion st., q. 1st, to Blanche M. McKeagney.
Frederick H. Wellbrook to Blanche M. McKeagney.
Boston Finance Assoc. to Katherine A. Norris, Harrison ave.; q. 1st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Thomas Sewall to Michael Lang, Linden pl., 4th floor, N. Lewis to Woodbury L. Lewis, Jenkins st., 2nd flrs., Hyatt st., 2nd flrs., Boston pl. and Sweet st., 2nd flrs., Sweet and Ellery sts., psc, from Ellery st.; rel. q. 1st.
John E. Bradley, q. 4th.
Samuel W. Johnson to John F. Leamy et al., Columbia rd. and N. st.; q. 1st.
ROXBURY
Bertha Fogel to Rebecca Warshaw, Bowler st., 4th flrs., Bowler st.; q. 1st.
DORCHESTER
Rachel Yanofsky, to Israel Ginsburg, Hubbard ave., q. 1st.
James C. Bowles et al. to Edna G. Brown, Rosemont road; w. s. 1st.
Richard W. Wilber to Walter S. Trip, Vassilieff Real Estate Trust, City of Boston, Beaumont st. and Kenton and Guild roads; q. 4th.
John J. Johnston to Louise C. Johnston, Brimbridge st.-Bainbridge-street park, John-

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George W. Gale Lumber Co.
610 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
*Cimarron, for Liverpool... March 27	
*Oscar, for Copenhagen... March 28	
*Celtic, for Liverpool... March 28	
*La Bretagne, for Havre... March 28	
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. W. March 28	
*Madonna, for Naples... March 29	
Minnontaka, for London... March 29	
*Ivernia, for Southampton... March 29	
*Kronprinz, for Antwerp... March 29	
*Laurentie, for Liverpool... March 29	
Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar... March 29	
*Romeo, for Havre... March 29	
*Kais, Aug. Vic., for Hamburg... March 29	
Sailings from Boston	
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports... March 30	
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports... April 6	
Amstelbyck, for Rotterdam... April 6	
*Nordstern, for Copenhagen... April 6	
Franconia, for Liverpool... April 6	
*Cymric, for Liverpool... April 6	
Parisan, for Glasgow... April 6	
*Caledonia, for New York... April 6	
*Sannio, for Mediterranean ports... April 6	
Laconia, for Liverpool... April 6	
Sailings from Hamburg	
Apulia, for New York... March 28	
President Lincoln, for New York... April 6	
Pretoria, for New York... April 6	
Kaiservillaug, Auguste Victoria, N. Y. April 6	
St. Louis, for New York... April 6	
Albion, for Montreal... April 6	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y. April 6	
President Grant, for New York... April 6	
St. Paul, for New York... April 6	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York... April 6	
St. Louis, for New York... April 6	
Sailings from Glasgow	
Columba, for New York... March 29	
Granplan, for Boston... April 6	
California, for New York... April 6	
Parisan, for Boston... April 6	
Numinidam, for Boston... April 6	
Columbia, for New York... April 6	
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Marquette, for Antwerp... March 29	
Royal Oskar, for Hamburg... March 29	
Antonius, for Antwerp... March 29	
Monimone, for Antwerp... March 29	
*Merlon, for Liverpool... March 29	
Oceanus, for Mediterranean ports... March 29	
Malton, for Antwerp... March 29	
Haverford, for Liverpool... March 29	
Portland, for Mediterranean ports... March 29	
Ancona, for New York... March 29	
Sailings from Portland	
Lake Erie, for Glasgow... March 28	
Alaska, for London... March 28	
Canada, for Liverpool... March 28	
Hesperian, for Glasgow... March 28	
Armenia, for Liverpool... March 28	
Megantic, for Liverpool... March 28	
Scotian, for Glasgow... March 28	
Tentoon, for Liverpool... March 28	
Laurentie, for Liverpool... March 28	
Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar... March 28	
*Neptune, for Havre... March 28	
Kais, Aug. Vic., for Hamburg... March 28	
Sailings from Antwerp	
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports... March 29	
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports... April 6	
Amstelbyck, for Rotterdam... April 6	
*Nordstern, for Copenhagen... April 6	
Franconia, for Liverpool... April 6	
*Cymric, for Liverpool... April 6	
Parisan, for Glasgow... April 6	
*Caledonia, for New York... April 6	
*Sannio, for Mediterranean ports... April 6	
Laconia, for Liverpool... April 6	
Sailings from Flume	
Royal George, for Bristol... April 3	
Royal Edward, for Bristol... April 17	
Sailings from St. John	
Athena, for Glasgow... March 28	
King Alfred, for New York... March 28	
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool... March 28	
Victoria, for Liverpool... March 28	
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool... March 28	
Lazio, for Manitoba, for Liverpool... March 28	
Laurentie, for Liverpool... March 28	
Sailings from Halfax	
Royal George, for Bristol... April 3	
Royal Edward, for Bristol... April 17	
Sailings from Rotterdam	
Hydrogen, for New York... March 29	
Rotterdam, for New York... March 29	
Potsdam, for New York... March 29	
New Amsterdam, for New York... March 29	
Noordam, for New York... March 29	
Sailings from Genoa	
Duca D'Alba, for New York... April 11	
Canopie, for Boston... April 11	
Anconia, for New York... April 11	
Princess Irene, for New York... April 11	
Empress of India, for New York... April 11	
Koenig Albert, for New York... April 11	
Hamburg, for New York... April 11	
Verona, for New York... April 11	
Sailings from Trieste	
Kaiser Franz Josef I., for N. Y. March 30	
Empress of India, for New York... April 11	
Verona, for New York... April 11	
Oceanus, for New York... April 11	
Carpathia, for New York... April 11	
Sailings from Flume	
Panama, for New York... April 6	
Ivernia, for New York... April 6	
Sailings from Copenhagen	
Hellolay, for New York... April 6	
Oscar II., for New York... April 6	
C. F. Tietzen, for New York... April 6	
Sailings from San Francisco	
Chilo Maru, for Hongkong... March 27	
Sierra, for Honolulu... March 27	
Luxor, for Manila... March 28	
Sailings from Seattle	
Easterbound	
Sailings from Hongkong	
Canada Maru, for Tasmania... March 30	
Sailings from Yokohama	
Kamakura Maru, for Seattle... March 27	
Sailings from Honolulu	
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco... March 27	
Nippopl Maru, for San Francisco... March 27	
Sailings from Sydney	
Malta, for San Francisco... March 30	
*Carries U. S. mail	
FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 30	
Mails for Japan via Port Antonio... Conveyed by -	
Japan via Peru, Antwerp... Conveyed by -	
Europe, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), and Madras, via Havre... La Bretagne... Wed., 27, 9 a.m.	
Great Britain and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other parts of Europe, West Asia, East Indies and Egypt, via Queenstown and Liverpool... April 6	
Portugal, for Portugal... April 6	
Spain, for Spain... April 6	
Italy, for Italy... April 6	
U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, for New Zealand... April 6	
Sailings from Southampton	
Ascania, for Port Said... March 28	
America, for New York... March 29	
St. Louis, for New York... March 29	
Kronprinz, Wilhelm, for New York... March 29	
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco... March 29	
Philadelphia, for New York... April 6	
President Lincoln, for New York... April 6	
George Washington, for New York... April 6	
Thiane, for New York... April 6	
Austria, for Portland... April 11	
Sailings from London	
Minnewaska, for New York... March 28	
Mosabu, for New York... April 6	
Minneapolis, for New York... April 6	
Minnetonka, for New York... April 6	
Minneha, for New York... April 6	
Sailings from Southampton	
Ascania, for Port Said... March 28	
America, for New York... March 29	
St. Louis, for New York... March 29	
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Sailings from Flume	
Celtie, for New York... Wed., 27, 9 p.m.-11 p.m.	
Lydia, for New York... Fri., 29, 8 a.m.-	
Sailings from Seattle	
Easterbound	
Sailings from Tokyo	
Maru, for Tasmania... March 30	
Sailings from Yokohama	
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Except the Price

Harner's Rust-Proof Corsets—

Double quality throughout. Thin double boning gives twice the strength and greater flexibility than a single bone of equal weight.

Double interlining prevents the boning punching through. It strengthens and lengthens the life of the corset.

Double side steels give extra support to the woman who breaks her corsets, and are twice as easy as the ordinary single steel, and some models have the

Patented Double Skirt

the ideal long corset for summer wear. Soft and light as ever above the waist, but below the waist an extra layer of strong batiste prevents the lightest corset from rippling.

Ask your dealer to let you see our new spring models. Every pair guaranteed not only to shape fashionably, to fit comfortably, and to outwear any other corset—but not to rust, break or tear.

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There Is
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CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

Its wonderful beautifying effects when applied to FLOORS, FURNITURE, PANELS, SILLS, etc., are now enjoyed by thousands. NOT A TEMPORARY FINISH, but a permanent "granite-like" surface that not only protects and shows the natural grain of the wood, but lasts remarkably. NO lessons necessary to get results with this Stain. Brush on a coat of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN and watch it adjust itself. It is a smooth, perfect finish. No shaking or stirring necessary. Made in all colors, put up in 1/4 pints to gallons. No stirring or shaking.

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The Coupon below is good for 15 cents on account of a 25-cent, 1/2-pint (or larger) can of Campbell's Varnish Stain. Present it to your nearest Hardware or Paint Dealer today; also ask him for our free, dainty Book, "Happy Home Suggestions."

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pint (or larger)
can of Campbell's
Varnish Stain.
Your dealer has
not yet put in our line
but he will be hon-
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Carpenter-Morton Co.
The Paint and Varnish People
77 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers

PARIS POINTERS

Dainty scarfs of batiste or muslin hand-embroidered are to be worn with lin-gerie frocks this summer.

Quaint shoulder capes of taffeta edged with frillings of the same, match the new taffeta hats and muffs for spring.

Marguerites in colored wool are among the new millinery trimmings.

Black Manila straw is to be used in the coming season for hats of the picturesque type, shaped with floppy brims and trimmed with flowers and ribbon streamers.

Hats with strings of velvet or satin knotted low will be worn again—but this, like the floral toque, is always a hopeful rumor of the spring.

Brilliant oriental embroideries are still being favored by some of the best houses for evening, home and outdoor wear.—New York Press.

BIAS SEAMS

Here is an excellent method to keep a bias seam from sagging, and without using tape too. Sew the seam by machine, then stretch it with your fingers as much as the material will permit, allowing the thread to break. Now sew the seam again, keeping it well stretched all the time. This plan may be applied to any fabric, but it is especially good for wash materials, and a cotton or a linen skirt carefully sewed in this way will not sag at the sides or back says Needlecrafter.

Before finishing the lower edge of skirt—and let this be the last thing you do to it—try it on and mark all the bias places, then put it on a skirt-hanger or form, and attach small weights to each marked edge. Let the skirt hang weighted in this way for three or four days, then cut off even and hem.

STORED FURS

Moth balls and camphor are said to draw the gloss from the fur, and also tend to deprive the pelts of their natural oil, so that the use of these time-honored preservatives should be regarded with some suspicion, says the Washington Herald.

Delicate furs like chinchilla and silver fox have a strong tendency to bleach, and camphor should never be put in with them. Of course, such furs lose in value when they are of a lighter color, so that the warning may be useful.

It is a good plan to hang fur coats upon a coat stretcher covered with chamois leather. The sleeves should be stuffed with paper to keep them in good shape and without creases. Seal coyne coats should be brushed about every six weeks with a brush dipped in cold water.

HATS OF SPRING

Stunning braids with part of the design wrought out in beads and satin are used for trimming early spring hats.

Pink frills and ruffs of silk not over three quarters of an inch to an inch in width, define the brim of some of the large hats.

Plaques measuring two feet or more in diameter, woven of mixed braids, are very pliable. These are easily transformed into adaptations of the poke bonnet or mushroom hat.

Strings of soft silk and chiffon are effective on dressy hats.

Some of the large Milan straws are covered with a figured white chiffon. This is drawn so tightly into place that the design on the material gives the effect of being woven or painted on the straw. A hat of this sort has very little other trimming.—Newark News.

NEW HANDBAGS

Among the newest handbags are those of suede in dull blue, violet or taupe. These are mounted with silver and bordered with fringe to match the leather. They hang from long chains of silver or heavy corded silk.

Many come in oriental design, richly embroidered and incrust with colored brilliants, says the New York Press.

Smaller purses are displayed in many beautiful designs. One of dark blue mottled leather was oblong in shape. The chain and the large monogrammed clasp were of dull gold. Another had a clasp in the design of a four-leaved clover.

WADDLED PILLOWS

Brides should remember, when making up their embroidered pillows, to put a thick sheet of cotton wadding underneath the cover, says the Woman's Magazine. Both the appearance of the embroidery and the "feel" of the cushion are improved thereby. The same thing applies, of course, to heavy pillows of all sorts, embroidered or otherwise.

FASHIONS AND T

PETTICOATS MADE OF PONGEE

Launder perfectly and wear well

REALLY practical are the petticoats of pongee which, if plain, may be finished with bound scallops or with graduated narrow bias bands and, if bordered, with its own trimming. These pongee garments launder perfectly, look quite as well as the simpler petticoats or messaline or taffeta, and women who have had several of these petticoats declare that "there's no 'wear out' in them."

Chiffon cloth may seem to be an absurdly filmy fabric of which to construct a petticoat, but chiffon cloth washes wonderfully and wears indefinitely and moreover it seems to be about the only fabric thin enough to look "right" beneath a frock of marquise or messaline de soie. On these petticoats as well as on those of crepe de chine are used quantities of wide laces, finely plaited and flatly pressed and set just below the knees to the under side of the skirt, which is cut into deep battlements at the lower edge and between these wide slashes the plaitings of lace show.

Coarse white cotton net petticoats are now included among the china silk, batiste and lawn lingerie garments. These, of course, are never starched, and while perforated a trifle wider than

BLOUSE OF LACE AND TAFFETA

Figured silk, combined with broadcloth and net

THE blouse that is made of three materials is a favorite one and here an exceptionally attractive model. In the illustration it is made of figured silk combined with broadcloth and white net, but as will be seen at a glance can be utilized in numberless ways.

An especially pretty effect is obtained by making the plain lower portions the blouse and cuffs to match the skirt for the complete costume idea is carried out while the blouse is light of weight and pleasant to wear.

In the illustration the lining is used, but the blouse can just as well be made without lining and the neck can be made with a chemise or without, leaving it slightly open both styles being equally in vogue.

The blouse is made in one piece. The lining can be dart fitted or in guinea style and includes separate sleeves. The trimming portions are arranged over blouses and the cuffs are joined to sleeves. When made without lining separate chemise can be arranged under the neck edge of the blouse.

For the blouse in the medium size be required 2 yards of material 27 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 3/4 36 or 3/4 yard 44 for the trimming. 1 1/4 yards 18 inches wide for chemise and undersleeves, 1/2 of banding.

A pattern, No. 7357, in sizes for 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure be bought at any May Mantion ag or will be sent by mail. Address West Thirty-second street, New York Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SPOOL RACK

I am a dressmaker and always have so much thread in use at once that for convenience I made a spool-rack to hang on the wall at the back of the machine within easy reach, and the rack has proved a success says a contributor to the Delineator.

If you would like to make one, take a board 11 by eight inches, and one inch thick. Cover with cloth that will not hold dust, or paint. Mark off one-and-one-half-inch squares, then drive a No. six nail in each cross line. Use nails as spindles to hold the spools. Tack a tape to each side of the board to hang it up.

CHINTZ ON CHAIR

Often the willow straight-back or rocker needs a little cushion or rest to make it quite comfortable, says the Newark News. A simple cover chintz, matching the draperies, is to hang on the back of the chair, another similar flat cushion tied in place in the seat is a happy idea. If the chair is a white enamel, and the cretonne has soft colorings, the effect is pleasant.

NORFOLK COATS GROW IN FAVOR

White serge suits will be very popular

NORFOLK coats, either as parts of suits or for separate country wear, promise to have even greater vogue than usual this season, and every fashionable tailor is making a feature of them in smart looking homespun, the separate Norfolks for outing wear often taking on rather gay tones or being made up in some of the good looking white and black woolens. An exceedingly chic coat of this kind in rough white wool with big buttons of white trimmed in black and a white belt bound and buckled with black was sent South in several Palm Beach outfit, and there are beautiful shades of green in these Norfolk sporting coats, says the New York Sun.

Some of the best looking of the Norfolk suits are in agaric, and in the various woolen or cotton stuffs which are of the traveling family, though a far cry from the coarser grades of such materials.

One specialty shop is making particularly good, with a beautiful tailored Norfolk suit of the fine, soft, lightweight wool, which looks a little like the finest grade of cotton ratine and seems to be called by various names. The color is a delicious cool putty tone and the buttons are white pearl, so the suit is an ideal one for a hot day. The modish Norfolk is quite loose and straight and the belt drops low.

Apropos of outing coats the blazer is following up last summer's revival by decided popularity.

White serge, as has been said before, is more popular than ever, and there is an annoying variety in the moderate priced one piece frocks of white serge as well as in the coat and skirt suits. Combinations of white taffeta and white serge are liked too, and some very dressy, though simple, models are shown in this combination with softening frills of fine net or lace. A touch of black or of color frequently enters into such a frock or suit, but many of the models are kept all white.

White serge as in blue there are many weaves, and diagonals with heavy cord are well liked. Bedford cord and whipcord are often substituted for the serge and there are loose-woven huckaback woolens in white that are very good looking, though hardly firm enough to escape sagging.

The simpler type of one piece white serge frock is built up much on the order of the blue serges and the charmeuse models of similar class, frequently buttoning or simulating opening down the full length of the front. A pretty model has a narrow full length front panel of white taffeta, its overlapping edge cut-in small scallops with a button and simulated buttonhole set in each scallop. Undersleeve and collar are of the taffeta and a sash girdle of the taffeta has ends falling at the side of the back and finished with made ornaments of taffeta.

Another white serge is opened all the way down the front with a scalloped edge narrowly bound or piped in color and buttons and bound buttonholes of the same color. Cuffs and collar have

SALT AT TABLE

When no saltspoons are furnished salt should be taken from the individual saltcellar on the tip of the knife, holding the handle of the knife between the thumb and second finger of the hand, the blade should be tapped gently with the first finger, when the salt sprinkle evenly on the food, says Ladies Home Journal. Salt should be taken on the tip of the knife placed on the plate, when celery such articles of food may be dipped in or the individual salt-cellars may be used for that purpose.

RUN BY WOMEN

There is not a job worth having in the little city of Froissy, 60 miles of Paris, that isn't occupied by a woman from the mayor down to "Mother" farge, who tends the gate at the main railway crossing. The conductor on the local train is a woman, Mme. Duroc. The letter-carrier is a woman, Mme. Dauboin. The town crier is a man named Mme. Deuhon, and the engineer of police is a woman. The men are engaged in farming and fruit-raising leave municipal offices to women.—A naut.

NAPKIN HOLDERS

A pretty and inexpensive napkin holder may be made by gilding a common perfectly new and whole clothes pin with gold paint, and writing upon it, in white or black ink, the name of the person to use it. This should be neatly and in simple matter. The holders nice when one is giving a house party or when guests remain for some time. When they leave, the holders are given to them as souvenirs.—Denver Times.

Chickering Pianos

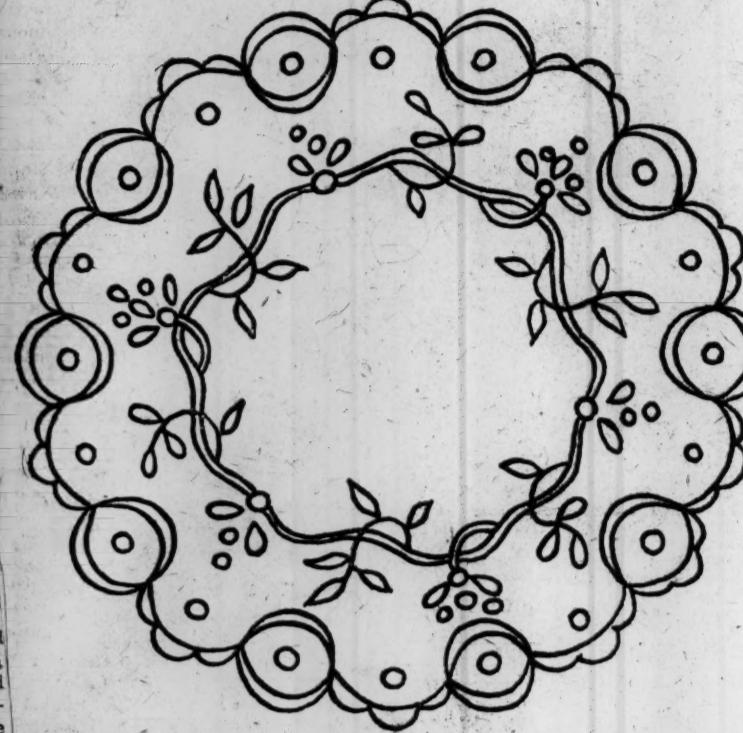
RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, the STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Streets, near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Chickering Pianos
Established in 1823

THE HOUSEHOLD

DOILY OR PINCUSHION COVER

Leaves and vines are in solid embroidery



THIS is a pretty design for a tumbler doily. It may also be used as a cover for a small pincushion. The scallops are lined, then closely buttonholed. The leaves are worked as cyclotes. The leaves and vine are in solid embroidery and the vines in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

MUFFIN STANDS

Muffin stands of the willow, painted and then enameled, come in different colors. The green ones are especially adapted to summer use out of doors.—Newark News.

SOME WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

Avenues into which women may turn

ONE woman in a small town was known to be "handy" at repairing her own sewing-machine. The neighbors got into the habit of calling on her when in difficulties with needle or bobbin, and she eventually opened a small repair-shop. This work paid her far better than the plain sewing which had been her means of support up to that time. Architecture is attracting many women, and we now have women carpenters as well, says a Delineator writer. I know a young woman who shingled her entire bungalow, and she said she never enjoyed anything so much in her life as working high up in the fresh air among the sweet-smelling cedar shingles. We have women plumbers, also. And women opticians who grind the special lenses with their own expert hands. China painting, sign painting, bookbinding, interior decorating, designing, photography, hammering brass and copper—all these occupations—mechanical and semi-mechanical—bring ample rewards to the skillful worker.

Six years ago, past 30, says one woman, I was thrown on my own resources in a western mining-camp. Often I had watched the process of assaying ores, and had always found it extremely fascinating. I decided to become an assayer. I had enough money to pay for my tuition and my fare to the city, where I had to go to school. I went, and in a few hours found a place where I could work morning and evenings to pay for my room and board while studying. After I had finished the course, there was still the outfit to buy. Such instruments are expensive, the smallest outfit costing at least \$200; so I went to work as a cook for \$30 a month, and

this field is not crowded.

FURNITURE FOR DINING ROOM

Should be simple and graceful, and not too heavy

SOMEHOW, when most people select furniture for a dining-room, they pick out heavy pieces. Numberless house owners have made this mistake, and furnished the dining-room with machine-made imitations of foreign, hand-made furniture. The furniture in the dining-room of a small home should be heavy enough to do the work required, but it should also be simple and graceful in appearance. Choose pieces of large dimensions and broad, squatly members, and elect each item for the room with an eye to the appearance of the whole.

Modern English lines are excellent for dining-room furniture: chairs and tables with plain, square legs, slightly tapering toward the foot; a buffet with little woodwork above the broad top, and plain drawers and lockers below. Oak is good wood for dining-rooms. It may be finished dark to match the trim of the room, or, where your dining-room is finished in white, the oak may be finished naturally, with no color at all in the stain. Mahogany is also in good taste in the dining-room.

Many of the most attractive of these modern dining-rooms have low paneled walls in light oak on the walls, with beams on the ceiling to match. The walls above the panels are finished in rough sand plaster or covered with oilcloth, leather board or similar wall covering. Between the beams above, the ceilings have a rough sand finish. Where the walls are of plaster, they are frequently tinted in soft colors like tan, gray, faded green or golden brown. Colors of cream, yellow or lighter shades of the wall colors are good. These are

much more attractive than the stronger colors, such as red, strong green and deep brown, so often injudiciously used.

A 42-inch round dining table will accommodate four people comfortably.

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No family is so small that it cannot appreciate a serving table and find it a most useful article of furniture for the dining room. It relieves the strain put upon the buffet, besides offering a convenient counter from which to serve. Fruit is most frequently served from the serving table, and it is useful for the water pitcher and glasses.

Dining chairs usually have straighter backs than ordinary chairs, as it has been found that straight backed chairs are the most comfortable at the table. The backs should not be too high, for great difficulty will be experienced in trying to serve over an impenetrable wall of chair backs.—Pictorial Review.

SHINY SILVER

Silverware that is in daily use may be kept very bright if allowed to soak in strong borax water for four or five hours occasionally. Pour the water boiling hot over the plate, but let it cool as it will. This will save much rubbing and polishing.—Commoner.

MEALS FOR TWO FOR \$5 A WEEK

Economical way of keeping house

SAYS a contributor to the Woman's Magazine: I propose to show how two people can live well in these high-priced days for \$5 a week. The young housekeeper, as a rule, is impatient of time and trouble. Steaks and chops, being quickly and easily prepared, are her standby. Now, while steaks and chops are undoubtedly very delicious when well cooked, they are no more so than some cuts which require long cooking and some attention as to preparation, but cost only half as much.

Should the young husband exclaim, "Oh, there's no use talking: my wife will simply not cook anything which requires much time in doing," to him I would say, "My dear sir, buy your wife a fireless cooker."

By the use of this the fuel bill is not only reduced, but the saving in time, trouble, materials and utensils is considerable, as the most inexperienced housekeeper can hardly burn anything.

An important point, if one is to make this sum suffice for the weekly needs, is to avoid the expensive canned goods. Make use of the Italian-tomato sauce for flavoring, as it is cheap and unexcelled for its purpose. It should be taken from the tin as soon as opened and placed in the refrigerator in a china or glass dish, where it will keep a long time.

Keep a bottle of capers on hand, as well as olives, some piquant sauce and tomato catsup. Also parsley and green peppers. It is all these little things which count in "tasty" cookery.

As for vegetables, creamed cabbage is superior to cauliflower; dried peas and lima beans can be soaked overnight, and are better than the canned. Beans,

black, white and kidney, are unexcelled in protein.

Lettuce should always be freely used, as one head serves for a number of salads.

Fruits, such as baked apples, dried peaches and apricots and dried cherries, soaked overnight, are preferable to other desserts, as milk and eggs are expensive. Pies can seldom be allowed for two people. Fruits should be used in season, when they are reasonable.

In buying meats economically, it is first of all necessary to go personally to the market. In the morning you will see many small pieces of meat displayed on the counters which will suit your purse, and which the butcher would not cut to order of that size.

If you have a good refrigerator—as

you should have—you can buy at once a small piece of beef (about two pounds), two loin lamb or mutton chops—or four veal chops with kidneys attached—and a couple of pounds of corned beef. Buying in this way you need only go to market twice a week.

The corned beef you can have cold, sliced, with a lettuce salad or cooked with cabbage and potatoes, if you prefer. Another time you can pick up a small piece of beef for a pot-roast, and have Hungarian goulash from the remainder.

Now you are not supposed to buy all these things at once, but if you follow this plan, and are careful not to waste, your meat bill should not be over \$2 a week, and \$3 should suffice for the grocer. Occasionally you can indulge in a small steak, but seldom. Roasts spell ruination for a small family. Also the boned canned chicken is cheaper for two than the whole fowl.

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FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN



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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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PALMER HOUSE

LAKWOOD, N. J. Select family hotel; modern, fine sun-parlor, best of service. Write for booklet. C. PALMER LEAVLER, Prop. JAMES F. FLAHERTY, Manager.

HOTEL JACKSON

Ocean and Atlantic City. Unobstructed ocean view. Amer. and European plans. Music. Open all year. J. H. GORMLEY.

POWER RIVETERS IN CANAL SHOPS

ANCON, C. Z.—Two power riveters have been added to the equipment of the mechanical division. At present they are in use in the old shop at Cristobal where the cylinders for the caissons, on which the Panama railroad docks at Cristobal are being built, are being assembled. Later they will be erected in the permanent shop at Balboa.

They have 75-inch jaws, and thus enables them to do all the riveting on two cylinders, each five feet long, on the center band, and the end band, thus completing a cylinder 10ft. 6in. over all. These long sections must be joined by hand riveters.

Four times as many rivets can be driven in a day by the use of these machines as was possible under the hand process.

PROGRESS MADE ON SOUTH CANAL

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Excellent progress is being made in the digging of the canal which will turn the commerce of the Chattahoochee system of rivers into St. Andrews bay, one of the largest and deepest harbors on the gulf of Mexico.

The route of the canal is from the Apalachicola river to St. Andrews, and rivers, creeks and lakes are being utilized so that the cost is remarkably small, the importance of the undertaking considered.

The first of the two channel cuts at Lake Mimico has been completed, and work now starts on the second cut. A fleet of government dredges and snag pullers is on the scene, busily engaged on the work.

NEW CLARION

Athens, Ga.—C. B. Lane of the United States government's experimental station for the agricultural department at Washington, was in Athens recently in consultation with Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture, and Prof. Joseph S. Stewart, professor in charge of secondary education in the university system of the state.

Mr. Lane will cooperate with the state college in getting out this year a bulletin report of the work of the 12 agricultural schools in the congressional districts.

The federal government is more and more recognizing the work of the states in their state agricultural colleges and high schools and in Alabama and Wisconsin the department has sent out the reports on their district schools. For the first time the Union will know through this federal department report just what the agricultural schools in Georgia are accomplishing.

DIRECTORS ACCEPT COLISEUM PLANS

SHREVEPORT, La.—The state fair directory has accepted plans for a \$35,000 coliseum, to be erected at the fair grounds before this year's exposition opens. After accepting the coliseum plans, the Fair Association inaugurated a movement to have the Louisiana Teachers Association meet here next year, using the coliseum as their meeting place and urged the city council and Chamber of Commerce to join in pressing the invitation, with a view of making this a starting point for Shreveport to become a convention city.

THE MONITOR

IS THE PAPER FOR THE HOME

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Famous Italian Restaurant

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THE FAIRMONT

The Crown of San Francisco

Commanding the most

MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

THE ST. JAMES CAFE

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE. Near Mass. Ave.

French and American Cuisine.

Modest. Homely. Attractive. Music.

Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

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European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS

FOURTH AND MADISON STS.

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WATERBURY INN

Waterbury, Vermont.

Modern in every detail. Open fires, large sunny rooms. All winter sports here.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

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"The House of Satisfaction"

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALBERTA

A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

CENTRALLY LOCATED,

ONE AND ONE-HALF BLOCKS FROM

RAILWAY STATION.

140 ROOMS

35 WITH BATH

\$1.50 UP

EUROPEAN PLAN.

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELIA C. WILSHIRE, 28 Abbey road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4644. P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables. "Willetta," London.

Enjoy Winter Sports in Quebec

and stay at the Chateau Frontenac, the world's most delightful resort hotel. All winter sports within ten minutes of the hotel. Skating, Toboggan slide on Deerfoot Avenue. Through sieges daily from New York and Boston. Dry, clear climate. Write for hand-somely illustrated "Booklet M" on winter sports.

IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Old Point Comfort

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BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,

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Unique sea food Cuisine.

FORTESS MONROE, Largest Mil-

itary Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON Roads, the Devilish

of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to

October.

Booklets at Marsters, 248 Washington

st., and Raymond & Whitcomb, 306

Wash. st., or address G. B. F.

ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.

A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet of New Orleans.

ALFRED'S AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

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WESTERN

NEW ENGLAND

HAPPY THE MAN THAT HAS A TINY GARDEN OF FLOWERS

More Joy to Him Than Is
Felt by Marketman Over
Multitude of Blooms —
Bacon's Nature Picture

WORDS OF QUOTED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the most graphic pieces of writing that has ever been done is Bacon's essay "Of Gardens"; you can almost smell the flowers in it and see their colors, and although these show the set elaboration that marks a part of Elizabethan work, there before the eyes blossom and glow the gentle splendors of flowers, fruit and shrubs. Bacon embroiders his essay with names of flowers and other growing things as a court tailor in his day would have adorned a cloak and doublet with silver and gold and gems, yet the flowers carry their wholesomeness even though preserved in printer's ink and have a charm and beauty that no precious metals ever possessed.

Many times have his opening words been quoted, "God Almighty first planted a Garden," and many times have men delighted themselves with his royal plans for a garden; Viscount St. Albans thinks a "princelike" garden ought not to be well under 30 acres, but we are sure that many honest men have dreamed and galed over little flowered plots that smiled within a tiny fraction of this somewhat lordly estimate. Many a man not a prince loves a garden and the worse he keeps it the more ideal his ardor; a wonderful book has yet to be written about the gardens that clumsy men have tried to grow, having fond hopes that their achievements might bequeath to the rosy standards of the pictures on the seed packages. What crafty, kindly schemes of home economy have not twined themselves about early peats that blossomed, alas, merely as sweet possibilities! What rows of carnations, pomegranates, convolvuli and musk roses have not blazoned the lawn of the simple-minded beginner, who thought that he had but to tattoo the grateful earth with plenty of seeds, shampoo it at intervals with rakes, water it sometimes and then to do little else than weave garlands for his wife and the baby from the crop that poured in thanksgiving from his garden, the most beautiful in the world. Never mind, he had a good time and here and there a flower did come up.

The man that raises but a few flowers, enjoys them the most; he may envy the skilled marketman, but this one has no poetry; when he thinks of a couple of million roses does he conjure up anything about Hafiz, or nightingales or Devonshire lanes? By no means; he looks upon them as so much stuff to be sold and with the proceeds he intends to buy a light ginger-colored touring car. Perhaps the perfume of the car will make him think of his lost roses. This same lord of a million blooms sees nothing shy or woody about crocuses and violets; on the contrary when their delightful images come to him he ponders over manures and dreams of bone-meal. But the man with a few flowers, he is the happy man for whom the earth has a thousand modest joys and the utmost ingenuity of the comic illustrator has been unable to divest him of a certain kindly sincerity that the subjects of that gifted gentleman do not always display.

One of the important things about quotation is that by it you can give something far better than you yourself could ever dream of; we are in an age when style, classic and otherwise, has been much studied and talked about until we almost dislike the mention of the word out of an odd and helpless desire to be no more cloyed with impeccable perfection; but, after all, words must be used still. What, then, do you think of this sweet-smelling posy that Bacon ties for you? "For March, there come violets, especially the single blue, which are the earliest; the yellow daffodil; the daisy; the almond-tree in blossom; the peach tree in blossom; the cornelian-tree in blossom; the damask and plum-trees in blossom; the white thorn in leaf; the lilac-tree." If you read these over and then close your eyes and think of that particular piece of quiet country-side that we all cherish in some fashion or other, there is spread before you a picture such as no involved subtlety of language could ever paint; you are not cold — admire something, but it is put before you and you admire it for its own sake. It is beauty with fresh air blowing through it.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New York Central railway private car No. 490 occupied by Vice-President and General Manager James H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany road was attached to the Albany express from South station yesterday en route to New York city on company business.

The American Express Company has inaugurated through car business between Chelsea and New York city via North station, Worcester and Springfield over the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

A special Boston & Maine train, consisting of combination and private car No. 333, left North station at 8 o'clock this morning with Superintendent Wm. F. Ray and official staff aboard. A three days' inspection tour over both main lines between Boston and Portland is planned, also a few of the important branches.

The Pullman Company will inaugurate through Boston and Chicago service, commencing Thursday, March 28, on train No. 41, leaving South station over the Boston & Albany road at 10 o'clock a.m.

For the Fessenden school students en route to New York city today, the Boston & Albany road furnished special parlor car service, attached to the 9:15 a.m. New York via Springfield express, from South station.

For the accommodation of Smith College students Boston bound from Northampton, Mass. today, the Boston & Maine road ran a first class Pullman train into North station at 3:15 p.m.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany road is placing the equipment belonging to their relief ice train in first class condition, for service in April.

The American Express Company received at South station over the New York Central lines yesterday a large shipment of Columbia river salmon loaded in Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget sound fast express refrigerator car consigned to the Boston market.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 25 platform lamp coaches for suburban service out of Boston with a branch terminal layover.

Daniel H. Nickols, a New Haven railway veteran passenger engineer in the Boston and Dedham service, is spending a few weeks with relatives on the cape.

SIX APPOINTMENTS MADE BY GOV. FOSS

Governor Foss sent nominations to the executive council today as follows: Margaret Smith of Taunton, trustee of the Taunton state hospital; Edmund C. Eldridge of Oak Bluffs, public administrator; Vice Everett A. Davis, resigned; William W. Heffner of Gilbertville, associate medical examiner for the tenth Worcester district; James P. Doran of New Bedford, special judge of the third district court of Bristol; James R. Cummins, trustee of the Bradford-Durfee textile school; Edward W. Brewer of Boston, chief of the municipal court at West Roxbury.

The appointments lie over one week under the rules.

BUSINESS WOMEN PLAN CLUBHOUSE

Extension of membership in the Business Women's Club, which was organized last fall is the purpose of an open meeting to be held tomorrow evening at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy street. The club is prepared to take definite steps for a clubhouse.

The purpose of the organization is to bring together for mutual helpfulness those women who are actively connected with the business of the community. The plan provides for a clubhouse within easy access of the business district and equipped for lunch and dinner service, an assembly room and reading and resting rooms.

LEXINGTON HIGH GROWS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Frank H. Damon, superintendent, has issued his annual report which shows there are 200 pupils enrolled in the high school. Four years ago, there were 118 pupils in the high school. It will cost \$180,000.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Given the texture and glaze of pottery, the transparency and polish of glass, the design of the article is the next, and by no means the least important feature of its construction. Even ordinary cooking and kitchen utensils must be made to conform to beauty so far as it is consistent with the uses to which they are to be put. France, Germany, Italy, England, China and Japan are called upon to yield up their artistic ideals and contribute of their best to modern manufactures. From all over the world Jones, McDuffee, Stratton & Co., of 33 Franklin street, Boston, Mass., gather together their immense stock of china, glassware, pottery, etc., one of the most extensive to be found. This is one of the oldest firms of its kind in America and has a constant exhibition of new and beautiful things for the pedestal, the mantel, the cabinet, the breakfast, luncheon and dinner service, the best from all lands. Goods are carried from the very expensive and exclusive to the moderate priced, the selection in all instances such as to meet the demands of good taste. Patterns have been selected with a view to their use in private homes, country or seashore cottages, clubs or hotels. Among them are many things suitable for wedding gifts.

more modest incomes and less pretentious homes.

It's full line of new spring footwear has now been received by Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins and is ready for inspection and selection. The late styles show a number of departures from those that were in vogue during the fall and winter just closed. Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins deal in only the highest class of footwear and in addition to the regular line carry a stock of exclusive goods made on their own particular lasts. Through an experience of over 30 years the firm has built up a trade on the reliability and superiority of its goods in texture, color and finish, as well as cut and workmanship. To take advantage of its efficient post service address the firm at 47 Temple place or 15 West street.

MILWAUKEE MAN APPOINTED

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin industrial commission has announced the appointment of H. J. Beckerle, Milwaukee, as assistant superintendent of the free employment bureau in that city, at a salary of \$80 a month.

BILL BARS STOP WATCH

WASHINGTON—Representative Pepper of Iowa introduced a bill on Tuesday which provides that no stop watch or other time-measuring instrument shall be used to determine the time it takes any government employee to perform a given task.

AIRSHIP SPEEDOMETER INVENTED

BELOIT, Wis.—A curious little device has been invented by a resident of this city that will, when attached to an aeroplane, show the exact speed the machine is making through the air.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

PROTECT POTASH, SAYS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to Congress on Tuesday a message urging the immediate enactment of a law to protect from private entry and exploitation fields of potash such as recently were discovered in southern California.

The President said there was no lawful way for him to protect these mines from entry, and proposed that Congress would find the necessary protection in a bill introduced by Senator Smoot, which was an amendment to the withdrawal act that governs entries on public lands.

LUMBER INQUIRY OPENS IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Government investigation into the lumber business in all parts of the United States was begun here Tuesday by United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock of New York.

The specific case under consideration is that of the United States against the Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers Association, in which the government alleges that the members of the association have established a blacklist. The Buffalo hearing will last three days. The commission will go to Cleveland and Pittsburgh and finally to Boston.

Every person who buys a Chalmers car may expect it to be right. Chalmers cars are built to give satisfaction year in and year out to those who buy them.



This monogram on the radiator
stands for all you can ask
in a motor car

Every person who buys
a Chalmers car may
expect it to be right.
Chalmers cars are built
to give satisfaction year
in and year out to those
who buy them.

FEWHITTEN-GIEMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

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Unique Instructive

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MAGNIFICENT

CRUISES

OF — Entertainment and Education

Cruise No. 1. Davenport to the Gulf of Mexico will take 24 days, prices range from \$60 to \$115. Steamer leaves Davenport Monday, April 13, at 3 P. M., returning Thursday, May 8th.

Cruise No. 2. Davenport to Louis- ville and Cincinnati, 24 days, prices range to \$125. Leaves Davenport Saturday, May 11th, at 3 P. M., returning Sunday, May 26th.

Cruise No. 3. Davenport to Liverpool Fishguard, 26 days, prices range to \$125. Leaves Davenport Saturday, May 11th, at 3 P. M., returning Sunday, May 26th.

THE NEW STEAMERS

Franconia.....April 16, May 14*, June 11*
Laconia.....April 30*, May 28*, June 25*
.....Calls at Fishguard.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

Mauretanian.....April 3, April 24, May 22*

Lusitania.....April 17, May 8, May 29

Caronia.....April 10, May 4, June 1

Campania.....May 15, June 5, June 26

.....Calls at Queenstown.

New York—Medit.—Adriatic

Ivernia.....March 30, May 16, July 3

Carpathia.....April 11, May 30, July 18

Saxonia.....April 23, June 12, Aug. 1

For special and automobile tours
rates to Egypt, the Far East, South
Africa, South America, or further infor-
mation, apply to

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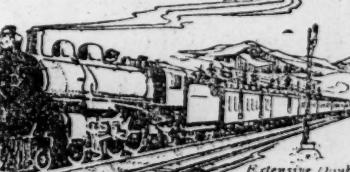
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Yellowstone
Park
this Summer

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Season June 15 to September 15
Sundays six 2c stamps for each of
the six months that fall of
the Park and the way to go.
The cities are "Through
Montana" and "Through
the Forties Northwest." Ask
about low fare to the Park
and North Pacific Coast.
The Northern Pacific Railroad
is the only line to Gardner
Gateway—official Park entrance.
Through sleeping car service
direct to Gardner. Address
C. FORTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.
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Phone Main 3161
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St. Paul, Minn.

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WASHINGTON

SEVEN-DAY

Personally-Conducted Tours

March 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 1912

Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$26.00

(\$28.00 for Tour of May 10)

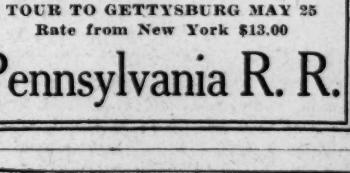
Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia,
and New York returning

For detailed information apply to Rod-
ney Macdonough, D. P. A., No. 5
Bromfield st., cor. Washington st., Bos-
ton, Mass.

TOUR TO GETTYSBURG MAY 25

Rate from New York \$13.00

Pennsylvania R. R.



Select Limited parties sailing June 26—Octo-
ber \$45.00; June 29, 32-day tour \$100.00.
Highest class. Best hotels throughout
Civl or send for copy of our European book-
let describing above and many other tours.

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322 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

To EUROPE ROYAL LINE BY THIS

Fastest and Best
Montreal to Europe
Wednesday

1000 Miles River & Gulf

3½ Days Ocean

W. B. LEAVES

500 W. ST. BOSTON

GEORE E. LARSON

248 Wash. St., Boston

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd., 280 St.

James Street, Montreal

MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

Extensive Doubt
Track and Block Signals

TOURIST LINE

250 to 850

Spring and Summer
parties forming for itineraries
and other information address D. A.

MARSTERS FOREIGN TOURS,

248 Washington St., St. West 30th St., New York

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The best and most propitious time is 50 miles of Boston, on state road; 50 acres; large house and barn; fine trees; elevated situation; can have license; must be sold this week. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—estate on main street, Stowham, 40,000 ft. land; brick house and stable; assessed \$14,000; free from mortgage. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE—10 miles out, 20-room house, fine stable, 12 acres and private lake, finest trees in state; buildings, etc., only \$3000. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Huntington ave., corner; \$10,000 equity; want timber land; will put in cash. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20,000 feet of best land in Roxbury for apartment houses; 50 cents per foot; close to Dudley and Winthrop sts. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Tremont st. corner store and house, assessed \$12,000; want house in Dorchester or Winthrop. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE

I will sell my house on Winthrop road, Windermere, at a price which will interest you, and on such terms that you can afford to buy it. The house has a living room about 14x18. A large dining room, adjoining also kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor are very large sleeping rooms, a small sitting room with room for a piano, and a maid's room with lavatory, hot and cold water and closet. There is a piazza 10 to 12 feet wide and 22 feet long, extending the front, also a piazza on the side; double French windows open from the dining room onto the front piazza. Large separate back piazza. Concrete cellar. This is one of the best built houses and the most delightfully located at Windermere Station. Write to Box 197, 166 Devonshire st., Boston.

**ALBERT H. WAITT
AND PAUL J. BURRAGE
Real Estate Brokers and Agents**

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For Selling, Leasing and Managing Real Estate in the Newtons Agents for Alvord Bros. & Co., in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale MAIN OFFICE: 406 Centre St., Newton Telephones Newton North 374 and 375

Established 1894. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162. **JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS**
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of roofs and kilns. Agents for DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WEST ROXBURY
FOR SALE—Single house, 2 near train and electric, 2 rooms, bath, 2,500 sq. ft., store-rooms, large light court, pine floors, oak floors downstairs; Backus gas grate; 5,800 sq. ft. land, trees, shrubs and hedge. Price immediate, sale \$3000; mortgage of \$3000 on property. Address W. 18, Montor office.

CAMBRIDGE FOR SALE
Single house of 4 rooms, bath, comb. heated, open fireplace, convenient to University, one minute to Mass. Avenue; 6,500 sq. ft. land; valuable as an investment; ass'd \$10,000. For price and further particulars write JAMES M. HUGHES, Jr., Tremont st., Boston.

\$396 — INCOME — \$396

APARTMENT—Three-decker, corner property, always rented; cars about 1% cent; room on investment \$4200; half cash, balance mortgage. Call or write for particulars. WM. S. JACKSON, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

FOR SALE—10 acres highly cultivated land; substantial 10-room house with bath; stable; large apple orchard; wood lot; fine location. T. B. EASTMAN, 208 Congress st., Milford, Mass.

COUNTRY HOME
Good condition, accessible to Boston; convenient to steam and electric, suitable for residence or small school. Address K 28, Montor Office. Tel. Brookline 4560.

New England Farms
And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market st., Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

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FOR SALE—6 rooms, hot water heat, near schools, station, etc. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

FREE CATALOGUE
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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. ERNST H. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

EXCLUSIVE COTTAGE COLONY

A number of refined persons of New York, Newark and Philadelphia have recently erected cottages there and are making this their permanent residence. It has splendid travel service for tourists, as well as all amusement services in summer. All the recreations of the seashore, woodland and fresh water lake are combined here.

INTERLAKEN, ON DE LAKE
It has every modern improvement that any property could possibly have. Large beautifully treed plots are offered at low prices. The lake is 1000 feet long and brings you to the boardwalk of Asbury Park in the distinct social and educational advantages of this "Queen City of the Jersey Coast."

Write for cottage views and lake scenes on the property.

STORMFELTZ-LOVELEY-NEVILLE CO.
Church St. New York

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

BENJAMIN P. SANDS,
1031 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,

has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

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Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

APARTMENTS TO LET**CAMBRIDGE****SIX MINUTES TO BOSTON**

We have three large suites to rent in our complete building, from \$27.50 to \$37.50 per month. On main line of trolley, 6 minutes from new Cambridge Subway. Station at Central Square. Beautifully furnished view toward Brighton and Brookline. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Sunroom, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service, telephone in every suite. Apply on premium. 855 Mass. Ave., or THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

Gainsborough Street
Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$725 per year.

Apply to
E. E. MARDEN,
69 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or
EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 5.

**Back Bay Suites
NEW BUILDINGS**

21-28 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall. 1 to 4 rooms with Bath and large Kitchenette; elevators and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy.

Apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 319 Huntington ave. Tel. 1510 B. or on premises by appointment.

Helvetia Chambers
2 or 3 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and janitor service. Complete heat, continuous hot water, telephone, etc. To \$40 per month. 706-708 Hunt. ave. Tel. Brook. 22863.

Burton Hall & Bromley Court
—best equipped heated suites in Cambridge; every modern service; near colleges and new subway. Rentals \$30 to \$50. Personal attention. Tel. Camb. 472. GEO. A. GILES, 689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

SMALL SUITES
ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric, light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 393 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

WINTHROP
TO LET—Elegant suite of six large rooms; hot water heating, auxiliary gas heating, central air, finished woodwork, beautiful street; four minutes from Center station; near water. Address CASHIER, box 3, Postoffice, or call telephone, Windthrop 31-2.

BACK BAY SUITES
BELLEVUE HALL,
728 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOX, ST. MARY ST.

TO LET—2, 3-room suites with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, finely finished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises. (next to Synagogue).

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Nice three-room flat; small family; \$8. Apply owner, 2d floor, 4022 N. 42d ave., Chicago.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK

TO SUBLET—April 1 to October, near Riverside Park, convenient subway. Small furnished, large, light rooms, baths, shower, parquet floors, elevator. Phone 5588 Riverside. WOODRUFF, 316 W. 94th st.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK
TO RENT—Nice three-room flat; small family; \$8. Apply owner, 2d floor, 4022 N. 42d ave., Chicago.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

TO RENT—Large room, private porch, 1 block from lake; 3 blocks Sheridan Park; furnish, light, unfurnished, \$10; business man or student preferred. P-2, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

TO RENT
Suite 2, 82 Gainsborough st., seven rooms, open field in rear.

ROOMS

Helvetia Chambers
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower, parquet floors, etc. References \$2 to \$5 per week. 706 Huntington Av.

BACK BAY, 29 St. Boroch st.—House
thoroughly renovated and furnished new throughout; 2 side and 2 square rooms; \$3.50 per week up; 2 bathtubs, open plumbing, central hot water; telephone.

BACK BAY, 111 Boylston St.—Any one
wanting clean, homey rooms call or telephone. Tel. B. 769-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, 33 Gurney st.—Board and room for middle-aged business or elderly woman in American family; plaza; all conveniences; heat, etc.; ex.; \$200-\$280. M. NEWBURY ST., 202—Two or 3 connecting rooms with board; u. one flight; private bath; ref.; tel. B. 2256.

GEORGE HAMILIN
Member Chicago Grand Opera Co. Mr. Hamlin will continue to fit recital and concert engagements during season 1911-12. Address 5523 Woodlawn ave., CHICAGO.

LEON MARK Violin Instructor, Concerts, Recitals, Musicians, Studio 320 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ARTHUR THAYER, TEACHER OF SINGING, 402 PIERCE BUILDING.

EDNA GUNNAR PETERSON CONCERT PIANIST, Studio 519 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

DAVID BISPHAM BARITONE Management London Charlton, Carnegie Hall, New York.

GOODRICH'S Guide to Memorizing Music, Music in a Language, Complete Musical Analysis, Analytical Harmony, Art of Song, Theory of Interpretation.

Alfred John Goodrich PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT FER DINARD, BRITAIN.

Instruction in all music branches

Advertise in The Monitor Classified Pages if you wish to have Results

SUMMER PROPERTY**MARBLEHEAD NECK**

FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, with stable and carriage house, rent \$1000. Large house, 16 rooms, \$1000; furnished, new house, 16 rooms, \$1000; furnished, overlooking ocean and harbor; \$650. MARBLEHEAD—House rooms, furnished, overlooking ocean and harbor; \$650.

MARBLEHEAD—House rooms, furnished, \$600.

Apply 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline. Tel. 4365 Brookline.

AT THE SEASIDE.
TO LET—Completely furnished 12-room house, all modern improvements; large rooms; every room has fine ocean view. \$5. fare to Boston. 2 dress M 45. Monitor Office.

SUMMER PROPERTY WANTED

FOR SUMMER—A good size house with modern improvements and slightly situated, not far from railroad station, with good view. Write for full particulars. Address R. 15. Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE—VERMONT

The Heart of the Green Mountains BEAUTIFUL ROCHESTER

For Sale

at a

Bar—

gain

Stucco cement house, 12 rooms, bath, laundry and small storage alcove. Two flights of stairs, modern kitchenette, elevators and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy.

Apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 319 Huntington ave. Tel. 1510 B. or on premises.

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Bar—

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN young man to take charge of fruit department, must understand the business fully. Apply by letter only. PORTER'S MARKET, 151 Summer st., Boston.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN making department from heelings to bottom securings wanted by large shoe manufacturer. Must be good. Call 23 Cambridge for first-class operator able to instruct metallic fasteners, edge trimmers and edge setters; apply by mail only, stating experience, address, name and telephone. Application is first made, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN in Goodyear department wanted by large shoe manufacturer—excellent position and good salary to high-grade man; must be first-class Goodyear operator on Goodyear machines; apply by mail only, stating experience, address, name and telephone. Application is first made, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN in Goodyear department wanted by large shoe manufacturer—excellent position and good salary to high-grade man; must be first-class Goodyear operator on Goodyear machines; apply by mail only, stating experience, address, name and telephone. Application is first made, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER wanted, \$8-\$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BAKERS' SUPPLY SALESMAN wanted (German), \$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BAKERS' SUPPLY CONFECTIONERS' SUPPLY MANAGER wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BILLING CLERKS WANTED—Elliott-Fisher Company have vacancies for operators on Billing and Bookkeeping departments. Also, need 4 or 5 students to learn, write or call at once, L. ELLIOTT-FISHER CO., 210 Myrick bldg., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 255-28.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier on office, assistant business school graduate, but without experience; good permanent; start at \$5 week; mention 425 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 34 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 255-28.

BOOKKEEPER with cotton mill experience to also net as shipping clerk, in New England mill, C. H. CHISHOLM, mfr. of skilled labor, 330 Atlantic av., Boston.

BOY wanted for general work in and around a small country hotel; trustworthy; no previous record; a good home; parents are Willard L. Potter.

BOY wanted for general work in and around a small country hotel; trustworthy; no previous record; a good home; parents are Willard L. Potter.

BOY—Good opportunity for boys who want to learn the wholesale dry goods business; we have a few openings for boys who are willing to start small and help their way up in our business; only those who are in earnest need apply. WALKER-STEVENS COMPANY, Essex and Franklin st., Boston.

BUTTER SALESMAN wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS (first-class) wanted for permanent positions. Write full particulars to JEWETT PIANO CO., Leominster, Mass.

CASHIER (35-40) experienced restaurateur, \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CLERICAL work (32), experienced, and requiring some knowledge, \$25. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 255-28.

CLERICAL—Experienced custom house figure, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COOK WANTED for summer boarding house at White mountains for the summer; pasty or all-round maid or female; good references; apply to M. A. PROCTOR, Jackson, N. H.

COUNTRY BUTCHER wanted; some experience in vegetable gardening. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DRAUGHTSMAN—WANTED—Young man with one or two years experience, mill construction or reinforced concrete. FRED S. HINDS, Architect-Engineer, 130 Brattle st., Cambridge.

DRESSED TENDER, first-class, wanted, one also woolen weaver and spinner. GREAT FULLS WOOLEN CO., Somersworth, N. H.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR, \$35-\$40. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN (dept. store), \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FARM HAND, milker and teamster, for Vermont; \$25 month, board and room, references required. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 255-28.

FARMER—Male, thin man wanted to work on farm and make himself generally useful. H. L. COX, 12 High St., Winchendon, Mass.

FARMER—Wanted, for western Mass., 42-month, house, room, board, references required. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 255-28.

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FARMER—Male, thin

Stocks React in Afternoon, Close Unsteady

**SPECIALTIES ARE
FAVORED BY THE
MARKET TRADERS**

North Butte and Lake Copper Are Features of the Local Exchange—Swift & Co. Prominent

LONDON IRREGULAR

Specialties are attracting considerable market attention. The leaders—Steel, Reading and Union Pacific—have vibrated within a narrow range for several days, while special issues usually somewhat inactive have been marked up to higher figures. The inference is that the market is being sustained by the specialties while unloading of the leaders is in progress.

Strong features of the New York market during the first sales today were Consolidated Gas, the Interborough issues and American Smelting.

Opening prices were around last night's closing figures. Reading, Union Pacific and Steel shaded off good fractions during the early trading. At the end of the first half hour the tone was stronger.

North Butte and Lake Copper made good advances during the first sales on the local exchange. Swift & Co. also was stronger. There was some easing off later.

The tone continued strong throughout the first half of the session. Reading moved upward following a slow movement early in the day. It opened up % at 161% and sold well above 162. Union Pacific likewise showed more strength. It opened unchanged at 170% and rose more than a point.

Pacific Mail opened up % at 33% and went to 35 before midday. Western Electric opened up 1% and rose nearly 2 points further.

Bronx Rapid Transit opened up % at 83% and crossed 84. Central Leather opened off 1% at 23% and advanced more than a point. The preferred also improved. Panhandle, U. S. Realty, Wabash preferred, Laclede Gas and Great Northern Ore were prominent in the advance. The tone was somewhat unsettled around midday.

North Butte opened up % at 33% on the local exchange and advanced a point further before receding fractionally. Lake Copper opened up % at 44% and went to 45. Old Dominion opened up % at 51% and advanced to 54 before midday.

After a setback in the early afternoon stocks again hardened and the tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour. General Electric and Southern Pacific were strong. On the local exchange a further good gain was made by Lake Copper. Algoma and Chino also advanced.

LONDON—There was a cheerful tone at the closing official session of the House and prices generally reached the best figures of the day. Gilt-edged issues were strong. Home rails showed more confidence but underground securities closed below top figures on realizing sales.

Americans and Canadians were active on the curb and sold up to their highest points. The foreign department was heavy on reported defeat of the Italian troops in Tripoli.

Coppers were buoyant. Rio Tintos ended with a net gain of 1% at 75%. Mining and oil descriptions were firm. De Beers finished 1-16 higher at 19 15-16.

Continental bourses were steady.

CLEARING HOUSE

No sale of New York funds at the clearing house today.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

1912 1911

Exchanges \$33,598,937 \$27,814,582

Balances 1,293,319 1,684,436

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$21,413.

Continental bourses were steady.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Thursdayunsettled; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler in Massachusetts; Thursday—increasing cloudiness.

The disturbance that was central over Michigan yesterday morning moved rapidly eastward and passed through the St. Lawrence valley last night. It produced settled weather with snow or rain in the lake region and New England. It is followed by another disturbance that is now over central Minnesota. An area of high pressure central over the middle Atlantic states is producing pleasant weather in the eastern part of the country. This has been a decided rise in temperature in the northwestern districts during the last 25 hours and mild temperatures now prevail generally east of the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. m. 40.12 noon..... 48

Average temperature yesterday, 30.2-3.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 38 Albany 36

Nantucket 40 Martha's Vineyard 32

New York 40 Chicago 44

Philadelphia 48 Denver 40

Jacksonville 48 St. Louis 40

San Francisco 46 Portland, Me. 32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 5:35 High water..... 6:00

Sun sets..... 6:04 5:51 a.m. 6:31 p.m.

Length of Ave..... 12:29

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last

Adams Express 200 200 200 200

Allis-Chalmers 5 5 5 5

Armored 80 81 79 80

Am. Ac. Chem. 62 62 62 62

Am. As Chrm. pf. 102 102 102 102

Am. Bee. Sugar 62 62 60 60

Am. Can. 21 22 21 21

Am. Can. pf. 105 105 103 102

Am. Car. Findry 56 57 56 56

Am. Cotton Oil 54 54 53 53

Am. Cotton Oil pf. 99 99 99 99

Am. Express 216 216 216 216

Am. H. & L. 4 4 4 4

Am. Linseed Oil 12 12 12 12

Am. Loco. 39 39 39 39

Am. Malt pf. 56 56 56 56

Am. Smelting 87 88 85 86

Am. Smelting pf. 107 107 107 107

Am. Steel Findry 32 32 31 31

Am. Sugar 128 129 127 128

Am. T. & T. 149 149 149 149

Am. Woolen 29 29 29 29

Anaconda 40 41 40 40

Atchison 108 108 108 108

Atchison pf. 103 103 103 103

At Coast Line 139 139 139 139

Balt. & Ohio 106 106 106 106

Baldwin Loco pf. 105 104 104 104

Batopilas 1 1 1 1

Beth. Steel 24 24 23 23

Beth. Steel pf. 63 63 61 61

B. R. T. 83 84 83 83

Brooklyn Union 141 142 141 142

Butterick 30 30 30 30

C. Pacific 234 234 234 234

Cent Leather 23 23 23 23

Cent Leather pf. 89 89 89 89

C. C. C. & St. L. 77 78 77 77

C. C. C. & St. L. pf. 144 145 144 145

Cal Fuel 30 31 31 30

Cal Southern 44 44 44 44

Corn Products 16 16 15 15

Corn Products pf. 84 84 83 83

Corn Motor Co 180 180 180 180

C. & G. West 19 19 19 19

C. & G. West pf. 37 37 37 37

C. & G. West pf. 109 110 109 109

C. & G. West pf. 142 142 142 142

Chino 28 29 27 28

Chino 100 100 100 100

LATEST MARKET REPORTS • EVENTS OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS

MANAGEMENT OF ATCHISON SHOWS MUCH CONSERVATISM

Company Is Carrying Heavy Bonded Debt but Has Great Mileage to Carry the Mortgages — Considerable Shrinkage in Gross

Successful offering of the new issue of \$18,300,000, 4½ per cent first and refunding bonds of the Atchison's subsidiary, the California, Arizona & Santa Fe railway, has drawn attention again to the financial position of the Atchison. One half the new issue was well taken abroad at the offering of a week ago, and the balance found a keen inquiry from this side in spite of the fact that talk recently heard of a possible reduction in the Atchison system's dividend still recurs occasionally, causing weakness in the Atchison shares and drawing critical attention to the position of the road's mortgage issues.

The system's total obligations, represented in all sorts of bonds, is brought by this latest bond sale close to \$350,000,000, as compared with \$302,000,000 less than 18 months ago, and the yearly bond interest calls for an annual distribution of a shade less than \$15,000,000, as compared with \$13,350,000 in the fiscal year 1910. The Atchison's bonded indebtedness is now greater than that of the Union Pacific, and exceeds by a large margin the mortgage obligations of either of the Hill railroads.

Outstanding against the Harriman line there are bonds which aggregate \$329,000,000, a margin of \$21,000,000 beneath the total outstanding against the Atchison. The funded debt of the Great Northern is \$276,000,000; that of the Northern Pacific is \$190,000,000, so it can be seen that the burden carried by the Atchison is not light. At the same time, however, it has a greater mileage to carry the mortgages, so that despite the large volume of its debt, the gross capitalization of its lines, per mile, is far less than that of Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and is not far above the capitalization of the Great Northern. Tie Rock Island can disclose a larger gross capitalization per mile.

Operating, as it does, a trackage which now is in the neighborhood of 10,500 miles, the prosperity or adversity of the territory covered by the Atchison's lines must govern almost completely the amount of the system's income. Thus, despite the increased mileage of its tracks and the additional bond interest assumed, the gross earnings have for some time been declining in consonance with the shrinkage of the West's and Southwest's business activity. There has been a wide margin between the amount of the system's income and the point to which it might fall without giving investors cause for fear, so the decline has not been looked upon askance by bondholders; at the same time the record of the Atchison's earnings would not have been at all so bad were it not that little effort has been made to conserve the company's funds with relation to operating expenses. In the seven months ended Jan. 31 the Atchison's gross revenue fell \$908,000 below a year ago, as compared with a decline of \$1,403,000 in the Burlington, \$3,415,000 on the Union Pacific, \$2,335,000 on the Northern Pacific, \$2,484,000 on the St. Paul, and \$1,833,000 on the Northwestern. Here was a smaller decrease in gross than was experienced by any of these five large Western lines, yet, because no effort was made to "pull in" on operating expenses, net earnings fell off far more heavily than on any of the other lines, saving the Harriman system.

Following is the comparison showing how this occurred, figures being in every case for the seven months from July 1 to Jan. 31:

	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Gr. earn.	Op. exps.	Net earn.	
Atchison ...	\$808,000	\$1,426,000	\$2,345,000
Burlington ...	1,403,000	840,000	563,000
Union Pacific ...	3,416,000	1,373,000	2,843,000
South. Pacific ...	2,652,000	736,000	2,086,000
Nor. Pacific ...	2,335,000	775,000	560,000
St. Paul ...	1,833,000	1,032,000	900,000
Northwestern ...	836,000	297,000	538,000

*Increase. The Atchison, apparently, is on one line which does not attempt to offset a decline in gross earnings by economizing on its maintenance, simply because the season may be one of temporary depression. In the seven months ended Jan. 31 the Burlington cut down maintenance costs \$1,012,000, the Union Pacific effected a reduction of \$632,000, and the Northern Pacific decreased its total \$1,049,000; the Atchison, however, increased its maintenance of way and equipment charges as if there were no reason for economizing. A contrast of the seven months' results might be interested as showing this:

Total rev. \$51,740,868 *\$908,386
M. W. & S. 1,322,422 1,067
Machinery, equip. 8,061,071 10,697
Traffic expenses 1,145,422 123,628
Trans. expenses 15,305,861 55,679
General expenses 1,221,940 36,582

Total expenses \$34,065,504 \$1,037,354
Total net 17,675,364 *\$1,940,340
Taxes 2,676,772 398,965
Oper. income \$15,998,592 *\$2,345,245

*Decrease. Because the Atchison has for a long series of years spent more per mile for upkeep of property than its neighbors, and less for conducting transportation, it has been able to accomplish more. In analyzing the Atchison's record it is shown that, notwithstanding the fact that the average mileage operated on the system has been steadily increased in recent years, the gross revenue per mile is today ranging at higher average figure than ever before.

The years 1910 and 1911 saw at least partial business depression in the west-

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY EARNINGS LARGE

Will Receive \$2,000,000 More in Dividends Than Last Year From Its Big Subsidiary Concern

HEAVY TIRE OUTPUT

Strength in United States Rubber common, now selling at its highest price in over two years, is based on the excellent record of earnings the company will make for its fiscal year to end the last of this month. It is stated that the balance for the \$25,000,000 Rubber common will not be less than 12 per cent and may total 14 per cent, a figure double the actual net earnings of 7½ per cent in the 1911 year, including all equities in undivided earnings of subsidiaries. As a matter of fact the Rubber Company income account showed only 2.2 per cent for the common stock.

That the current period has done so well is in large measure the outcome of the very successful year the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has enjoyed. United States Rubber will receive this fiscal year at least \$2,000,000 more in dividends from its big subsidiary than a year ago. This item alone accounts for 8 per cent on United States Rubber common.

Rubber Goods has now grown to a point where its gross sales are within 17 per cent, or about \$5,000,000 as large as those of the parent organization. In their late fiscal years the two companies did together a total of \$75,000,000 business, of which United States Rubber did about \$40,000,000 and Rubber Goods the balance. It is confidently predicted that in two years more Rubber Goods will pass its parent company in point of gross.

It is predicted that Rubber Goods Co. will this year make about 40 per cent of all automobile tires produced in the United States. The production of the different tire companies making up the United States Tire Co. will be about 1,450,000 tires out of a total of 4,000,000, which it is estimated will be turned out in 1912 in the United States by all companies. Here alone is a total of \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of gross business.

The February reduction of 10 per cent in rubber footwear prices has had an excellent effect in stimulating orders. January and February were big selling months and March shipments have been so stimulated that up to the middle of the month the company had eaten into the stock of goods made to fill orders during the 1912-13 fiscal year to the extent of almost 25,000 cases. This 10 per cent cut in prices is justified by lower prices for crude rubber and does not represent a subtraction from net earnings.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., in which United States Rubber has a dominant interest, has also had a considerably better year than in 1910 and increased income from this source as well as \$100,000 income from the Reverse Rubber Co. should equal at least 1 per cent more on United States Rubber common.

There are those who believe that when the time arrives so that United States Rubber may carry out certain financial plans they have long had in mind, the common will be placed upon a higher dividend basis, which would probably represent the maximum return to be expected from that issue.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co.; Faur.

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Import & Export Co.

Fair Haven, Conn.—F. Carpenter of Gutmans, Carpenter & Telling, 106 Essex St.

Chicago—John A. Putnam of A. A. Putnam.

Indians Mills—R. F. Geddes of Geddes, Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., Tour.

New York, N. Y.—S. W. Downing of Broadway Rouse, Essex.

Pittsburgh—Wright & Co., U. S.

Philadelphia—H. E. Hether of Thagher & Co., Philadelphia; U. S.

Syracuse—F. E. McComb of F. E. McComb Shoe Co., U. S.

Toledo—D. J. Cameron of W. J. Hamilton; Essex.

Toronto—C. D. Dederich of Simmons Shoe Co.; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons.

London, Eng.—D. W. Dowling of Albany Import & Export Co.

Manchester, Eng.—Herbert Mills of Roberts, Procter, Ltd.; Adams.

Philadelphia—George Brown of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

St. Louis, Mo.—John A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

ORE PRICE REDUCTION

NEW YORK—The reduction of prices for iron ore puts them where they were last summer. While open quotations were not made last year as low as the new prices, ore men were selling under the market to the extent of the recent cut.

LEAVES NEW YORK CENTRAL

CHICAGO—E. E. Schaff, vice-president of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, has resigned. It is rumored that he will succeed A. A. Allen as president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company on April 1.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Loaning rates on sugar this morning

were: Amalgamated 4 per cent, Steel 2 per cent, Sugar 4 per cent, Calumet & Arizona 3 and 4 per cent, Lake 3 per cent and Old Dominion 3 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

A London cable says that Rio Tinto declared a semi-annual dividend of 30s., comparing with 22s. 6d. for previous half year.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The National Union Bank declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50¢ a share payable April 17 to holders of record April 6.

Great Northern Railway Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 12.

The usual dividend of 10 shillings per share for the half year ended next June on De Beers deferred stock and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share were declared.

The Champion Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 28 to stock of record March 27.

The directors of the National Union Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

The Associated Gas & Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The J. L. Case Threshing Machine Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record April 18.

The Virginia Railway & Power Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable April 2 to holders of record April 6.

The directors of the North Bute Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable April 20. Three months ago 30 cents was declared.

The directors of the Manchester Tracing, Light & Power Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The First National Bank of Chicago has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26. It paid 1 per cent last quarter and 1½ per cent each of the three preceding quarters. It usual rate formerly was 2 per cent.

The Narragansett mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26. It paid 1 per cent last quarter and 1½ per cent each of the three preceding quarters. It usual rate formerly was 2 per cent.

The Manufacturers Light & Heat Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

When dividends were resumed three months ago ¾ per cent was paid, while this action raises the rate from a 3 to a 4 per cent per annum basis.

The First National Bank of Chicago has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and a special dividend of 1¼ per cent, the latter to take the place of the dividend on stock of the First Trust and Savings Company. The latter will pay no dividends until its surplus is built up to a better relation with its enlarged capital.

There is little other feature to the banking conditions outside of the slowing up in bond purchases. This item in spite of the big buying by New York in January of short time notes gained only \$300,000 to \$1,028,000 indicating that many of the banks have been "letting go" on the good bond markets of recent weeks. It is an interesting commentary, however, upon the big buying of last year that for the past year there was a net gain of \$144,000,000, compared with \$38,000,000 in 1911, \$7,000,000 in 1910 and \$125,000,000 in 1909; 1912 was almost equal to the gain of the entire previous three years.

In the following tabulation are shown salient points of conditions of the national banks as of the last comptroller's call, three months ago, and as of the first call of the past four years, viz.: (000,000 omitted):

Colorado & Southern

February—

Oper. revenue..... \$1,054,532 Increase

Net oper. revenue..... 270,812 26,037

Oper. income..... 221,711 33,207

Surplus..... 27,765 34,936

From July 1 to Feb. 29—

Oper. revenue..... \$1,048,701 Increase

Net oper. revenue..... 230,442 22,307

Oper. income..... 3,064,754 *652,162

Surplus..... 1,486,194 233,000

Third week March..... 233,000 *24,452

Southern Railway

February—

Oper. revenues..... \$5,167,035 Increase

Net oper. revenue..... 1,440,110 32,103

Oper. income..... 1,322,067 63,550

Surplus..... 27,765 34,936

From July 1 to Feb. 29—

Oper. revenues..... \$1,266,650 Increase

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EUROPE COMMENTS ON RUSSIA'S RECALL OF M. TCHARYKOFF

Ambassador to Turkey Is Believed to Have Opposed Negotiations for Forcing Porte to Give in to Italy

OTHER CAUSES TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Not only the fact that M. Tcharykoff has been recalled from his post as Russian ambassador to Turkey but the manner in which this has been done has aroused much attention and called forth an enormous number of comments in the European press.

Even in Russia the newspapers unite in dissenting from the methods adopted, although they are at one in declaring that he was not a successful ambassador. In St. Petersburg the opinion most generally held is that M. Tcharykoff's recall was considered necessary owing to the decidedly antagonistic attitude he assumed towards the mediation proposals, which it is understood are to be made at Constantinople.

It is interesting to note that in Vienna it is considered that the probable reason for the removal of the Russian ambassador is to be found in the desire of the Russian government to be represented in the Turkish capital by a minister less opposed to Italy and less of a Turkophile.

Action Called Disgrace

The Journal des Débats of Paris considers that his recall amounts to a disgrace, and maintains that it can only be regarded as a sign of the dissatisfaction caused in St. Petersburg by the prudent reserve shown by M. Tcharykoff during the negotiations opened with a view to bringing the war in Tripoli to an end.

This paper further explains that there is a party in Russia which is anxious that she should throw in her lot with Italy and exert pressure on the Porte in order to compel Turkey to accept the conditions laid down by Rome. It is quite possible in these circumstances that M. Tcharykoff, realizing that any attempt to put pressure on the Porte to agree to the Italian terms could not have any good or successful results, drew the attention of his government to this point.

The correspondent of the Debats in Constantinople points out that the recall of M. Tcharykoff resembles in many ways the recall of Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, who was as fully alive as were his predecessors in the Italian embassy at Constantinople, Signor Pansa and the Marquis Imperiali, to the difficulties surrounding the Tripolitan campaign and was not slow to acquaint his government with his opinion. No heed was paid to his advice, nevertheless he did all in his power to postpone the declaration of war, and it was this attempt which resulted in his final disgrace.

Policy Was Friendly

Continuing, the correspondent points out that M. Tcharykoff may well be said to have adopted very much the same attitude when he endeavored to change the question of the opening of the Dardanelles into a friendly act towards Turkey, for he offered a sort of friendly protection to the sublime Porte in exchange for the right of passage to Russian ships through the straits, a protection which the Russian government had no intention of granting. This, however, did not deter M. Tcharykoff, for he still made every effort to retain the statu quo in the Balkans.

In the meantime a despatch to the Echo de Paris announces that Russian troops are being concentrated on the Turkish border in Armenia, and in Paris it is actually declared that Russia is working hand in hand with Italy and that the present activity of Russian troops is the outcome of an arrangement made between M. Izvolsky, the new Russian ambassador in Paris, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian ambassador.

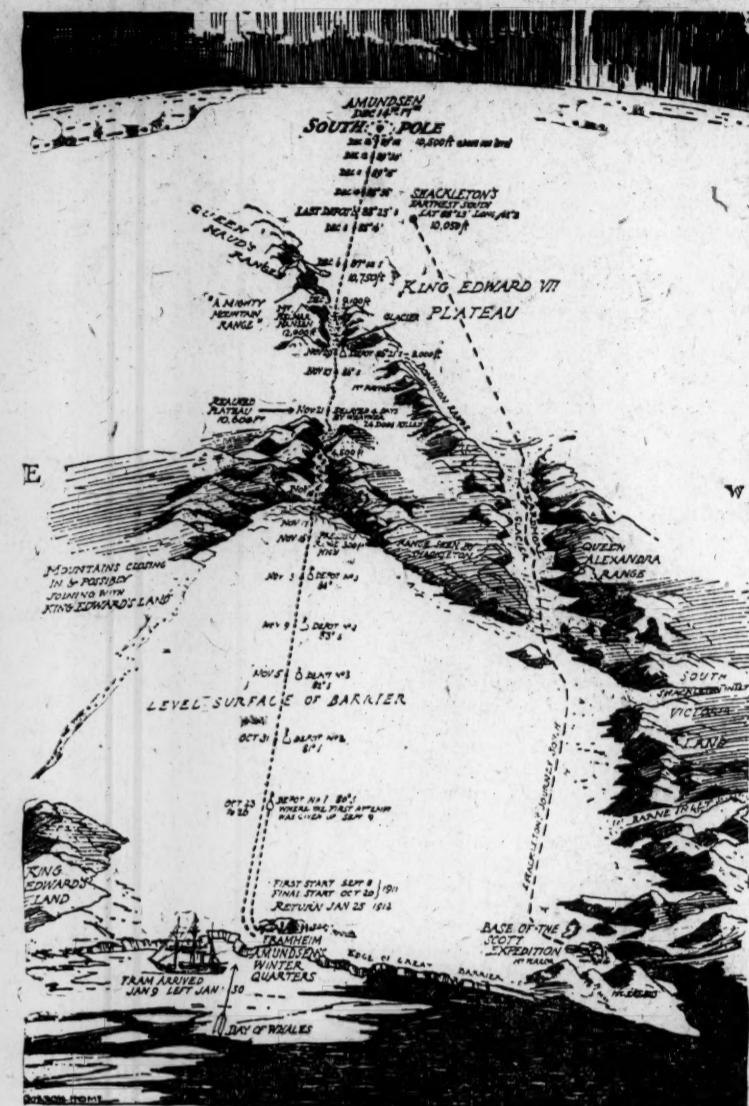
From Rome it is reported that the opinion is growing that Russia is working with Italy and that a joint attack of the two countries on Turkey is being considered. It is declared also that in the event of the Italian fleet proceeding to the Dardanelles, the Russian Black sea squadron will act in conjunction.

There are at present more in the nature of rumor than actual information, and it is certainly highly improbable that such a step as that mentioned above will be taken by Russia in view of the enormous interests her ally France possesses in Turkey.

At the same time the recall of M. Tcharykoff from Constantinople can only be taken as a further expression of the foreign policy of Russia, which is opposed to anything in the nature of freedom and progress.

M. Tcharykoff, it is well known, was much impressed by and anxious to support the endeavors of the party of union and progress in Turkey to establish a sound government in the country and to do all that is possible to develop the Ottoman empire, and it is undoubtedly true that just these ideas and the wish to assist the admirable motives of the

CAMERA ILLUSTRATES DASH FOR SOUTH POLE



(Copyright. Reproduced by permission of the Daily Chronicle, London)
Bird's-eye view of Captain Amundsen's journey to the south pole

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first news of the arrival of Captain Amundsen at the south pole was despatched from Hobart, Tasmania, a detailed account of his journey being published by the Daily Chronicle, by whose permission the Monitor is able to reproduce the above photograph, which illustrates the route followed.

From all accounts, Captain Amundsen and his party had not only a successful but a comparatively comfortable journey, comfortable that is compared with

some of the journeys of previous explorers in these regions.

It appears that the greatest height attained by the explorers was 10,750 feet. In actually determining the position of the pole, Captain Amundsen evidently took every precaution, added to which a series of photographs were taken, not only at the pole, but of various scenes and episodes on the route.

The publication of these photographs will undoubtedly be looked forward to with as much interest as were those of Sir Ernest Shackleton when he returned from his last trip in search of the south pole.

BRISTOL HAS POSSIBILITIES AS CENTER FOR BEET SUGAR

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, C. V. O., Lays Facts Before the City Merchants and Asks for Cultivation of Experimental Plots Upon Financial Basis

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—At an important gathering of British city merchants and others interested in the movement of sugar beet growing in the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, C. V. O. (president of the National Sugar Beet Association) recently delivered a most useful address.

In his lordship's opinion there is no valid reason why sugar beet cultivation should not become an important addition to the national industries so closely connected with agriculture and dependent upon agriculture. He mentioned that the imports annually into the country were 1,800,000 tons of sugar, and molasses worth £25,000,000.

Taking the figures for 1910, the latest available, only 560,000 tons were at £7,700,000 consisted of cane sugar, and of that total only 130,000 tons, worth £1,800,000, came from British possessions. Three quarters of the sugar consumed in the country was beet sugar, the greater part of which was imported from the continent of Europe.

Nearly every country but their own produced beet sugar. Germany had over 1,000,000 acres devoted to it; Austria-Hungary 826,000 acres; France 540,000 acres; Belgium 142,000, and Holland 120,000 acres. There were 1391 sugar beet factories in various countries of the world, and England was practically the only one without a single factory.

Young Turk party are unacceptable to the Russian government.

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—M. Tcharykoff has been recalled from Constantinople. As is usual on such occasions many rumors have been circulated as to the reason of this change. It is generally understood, however, that M. Tcharykoff has been appointed senator and recalled from Constantinople as the result of the failure of the attempts made recently to bring about an improvement in the relations between Russia and the Turkish government. It is generally reported that the Russian minister at Belgrade, M. Hartof, will succeed M. Tcharykoff as Russian ambassador in Constantinople.

or making a single pound of sugar from beet root.

Lord Denbigh argued from this that inasmuch as other countries had realized that the cultivation of beetroot had done an enormous amount of good to agriculture, providing a vast amount of employment, improving cultivation, increasing the head of cattle that could be kept with the food, with corn crops heavier than before—if all these advantages could result in other countries, it was strange there should be no value in it for the people of England. An association had therefore been formed to obtain information, to experiment in various selected districts, and ultimately to erect a factory when they knew that progress could be made.

But the most interesting part of his lordship's address to the Bristol people was the statement that probably no more suitable center than Bristol could be found for this undertaking.

It is reported that the Manchu migration from Peking has already begun.

Many notable Manchus are leaving, including Duke Kung, Prince Tsai Tse and Prince Su.

—

JAPAN IS TRYING TO REGAIN SECRET PAPERS IN WRECK

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The destroyer Harusame, which was recently wrecked at Matoya in the prefecture of Miye, has on board, according to the Nichi Nichi, a number of secret documents, and strenuous efforts are now being made to recover them as they are to play a very important part in certain diplomatic negotiations pending.

Efforts to raise the hull have so far been unsuccessful although great deal of work has been expended in the salvage.

PERTH WILL BUY LIGHTING WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—The mayor has announced the decision of the lighting committee to take over the Perth Gas and Electric Lighting Works immediately. The question of terms of the purchase of this undertaking were the subject of considerable litigation ending in an appeal to the privy council which was heard last year and decided in favor of the gas company. A few weeks ago the council raised a loan of £525,000 on the London market for the purpose of completing the purchase.

SIR A. K. WILSON HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has conferred the Order of Merit on Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson. Sir Arthur, it will be remembered, refused a peerage on his retirement from the position of first sea lord.

IRRIGATION COLONY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROVES PROSPEROUS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Though primarily a wheat and wool growing country, South Australia possesses many thousands of acres suitable for intense culture.

In the valley of the lower Murray alone there is a vast stretch of country which only needs systematic artificial inundation or draining to support a very large and thriving population. Analysis and actual results have proved the soils of the valley of the lower Murray to be of the richest in the known world. At present the government is engaged in a vigorous policy of reclamation and irrigation in respect to these lands which will make large areas available for profitable occupation.

Chief of the South Australian settlements already existing on the Murray is that of Remark, which was founded under the Chaffey brothers irrigation works act in 1887. The history of this settlement, the local government of which is vested in an irrigation trust, during recent years has been one of steady progress.

According to the balance sheet of the trust for the half-year ended June 30, 1911, the area assessed for irrigation totals 5517 acres, and the population within the irrigable area is not less than 2000.

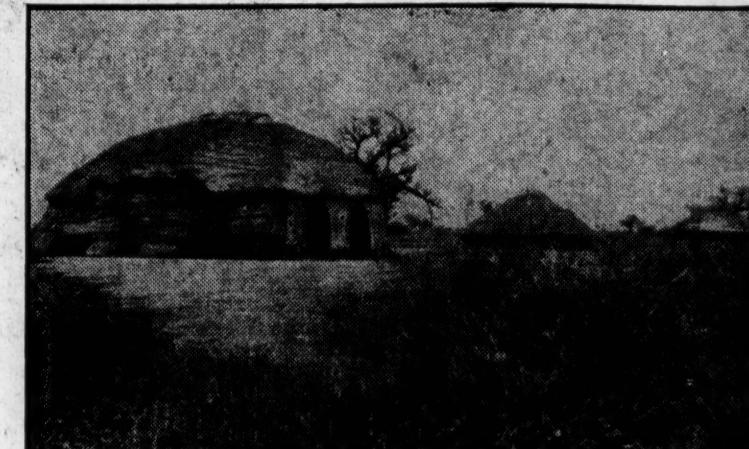
Recent raisins and other dried fruits have gained a high reputation in the markets of the world, and while in 1909 the produce from the settlement was valued at £52,000, its value during 1911 amounted to not less than £100,000.

The federation of the two Nigerias which was lately decided upon, would, he said, conduce to the mutual development and advantage of each protectorate. The redundant financial resources of Southern Nigeria would doubtless become available for the development of the northern territory, which had always suffered greatly from lack of adequate funds.

Northern Nigeria, Sir Hesketh continued, was full of promise. The natives were taking advantage to an extraordinary degree of the increased facilities for transport afforded by the railway, and trade was developing at a wonderful rate. The financial situation of the protectorate, moreover, showed remarkable improvement, and there was reason to believe that even if Northern Nigeria had not been amalgamated with Southern Nigeria it would probably have been self-supporting within two years' time.

During the past two years much of his attention has been directed to the planning and construction of new towns in districts opened up by the railway. Nine of these towns had been constructed

SIR HESKETH BELL DESCRIBES NORTHERN NIGERIA'S ADVANCE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

European officials' houses in Kano province, Nigeria, showing typical surroundings with clearings

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking to Reuter's representative, Sir Hesketh Bell, who is leaving the governorship of Northern Nigeria to take up that of the Leeward Islands, gave a striking account of the rapid progress which is being made in that part of the British empire.

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Finally Sir Hesketh dealt with the opening up of communication which has been going on in Nigeria. The traffic of the railway, he said, was increasing by leaps and bounds, and in spite of the advantages offered by cheap transport on the Niger river, it seemed probable that most of the exports and imports of northern Nigeria would be conveyed by the direct railway from Kano to Lagos. The railway connecting with the Bauchi tin fields would, he added, be able to deal with traffic by the middle of next month.

in the space of 18 months, and all were provided with broad avenues and large open spaces. It was interesting to note that they were becoming very popular with the natives and plots were being eagerly leased.

Another important subject which has engaged the attention of the government was the regulation of finances of the great native states, the revenues of which were increasing very rapidly.

The Muhammadan districts of northern Nigeria were, he said, in a state of perfect peace, and their governments were very elaborately organized; the pagan districts of the protectorate, on the other hand, had still very rudimentary conditions owing to the lack of responsible chiefs, and a large European staff of officials would be required to bring these districts into line with the rest of the protectorate.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPORT OF APPLES IS MAKING RECORD

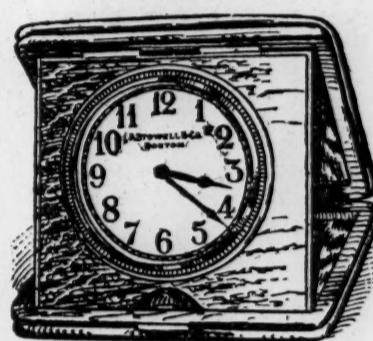
(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The seasonable weather experienced in South Australia during the past few months has proved exceedingly favorable for most varieties of fruit and the apple crop exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

The export season for apples commenced on Feb. 7, and shipments will easily establish a record. Space for 180,000 cases has already been engaged and it is expected that nearly 200,000 cases will be shipped overseas. The largest number of apples sent away from Port Adelaide in any previous year was 143,145 cases in 1908. Last year shipments amounted to about 75,000 cases and in 1910 the total was 135,265.

The total number of fruit boats from South Australia during the present season will be 26. The first sailing was the Ascanius, which took away 6000 cases of apples and the last according to present arrangements will be the Orana, which is fixed to take her departure on May 3.

Wedding Gifts at Stowell's



Folding Traveling Watch \$8.50

Fitted with 15-jewel Swiss watch; runs one day; clock folded, 4 1/4 inches square, 3/4-inch thick.

Very thin and compact when closed; for pocket and hand-bag; cases silk lined and four shades of leather.

Price of 8-day watch, same style, \$12.

Stowell & Co., Inc.
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Jewelers for 90 Years

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The Monitor

ON

SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

in all editions except the International Editions in the International Edition on Tuesday and the other on Friday.

These pages contain

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Filloyd Triggs, with a story in verse by him, and a page giving information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls and Remarkable Lakes; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

THE HOME FORUM

COURTS OF CONCILIATION

SPEAKING of the need of courts of conciliation in the United States to avoid the costs and dangers of lawsuits as they exist today, Harrisons Magazine describes how such courts were instituted for the relief of his subjects by the King of Norway and Sweden in 1705-97, and says:

The main features of the institution of conciliation as it exists today in both of those countries, are the following: Every city, every village, containing at least 20 families, constitutes a separate "district of conciliation." The districts are small in order to make it as easy as possible for the parties to attend the courts in person, as personal attendance is the main feature of the proceedings.

The court, or commission, as the statute styles it, is made up of two members, one of whom acts as chairman and clerk. These officials are chosen for a term of three years at a special election by the voters of the districts. Only men above 25 years of age are eligible and the law expressly provides that only "good men" may be nominated and elected. The court meets every week in the cities and every month in the county districts.

The proceedings are carried on with closed doors, and the commissioners are bound to secrecy. Nothing of what transpires is permitted to reach the outside world. Admissions or concessions made by any party cannot be used against him by his adversary if the case should come to trial in the regular court. But a party wishing to settle before the commissioners is entitled to their certificate to that effect.

The court of conciliation has jurisdiction in all civic cases. Appearance before the commissioners is the first step in every legal proceeding. The law court will dismiss every case that does not come to it from the court of conciliation with a certificate of the commissioners attesting that an effort at a conciliation of the parties has been duly made before them.

The mode of proceeding in the peace court is simple. The plaintiff states his case in writing, reciting in plain everyday language the facts upon which he bases his complaint and requesting that the defendant be cited to meet the plaintiff in the court of conciliation, to try and reach an agreement in the manner prescribed by law. The senior commissioners write the court's summons upon the complaint, citing both parties to appear.

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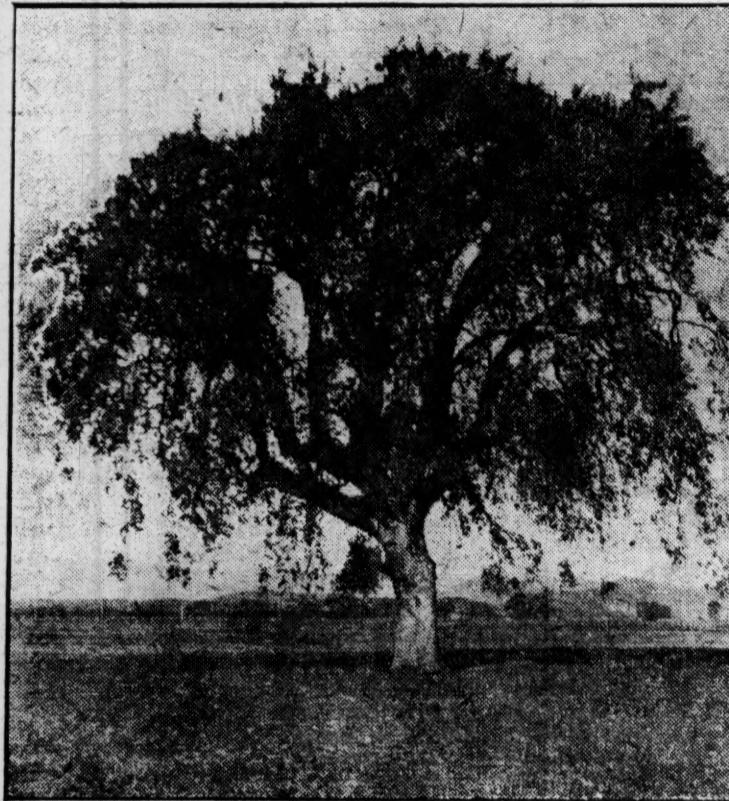
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INTERESTING CALIFORNIA TREE



(From "The Silva of California," copyrighted by Prof. W. L. Jepson)

VALLEY OAK WITH REJUVENATED TOP BRANCHES

HERE is a tree interesting for two reasons. One reason is that it is in what savants call its "second youth stage." The original old top of the tree has been lost, but new branches have grown up which restore the former beautiful outline and make this splendid monarch of the plains quite himself again. This is termed the valley oak (*Quercus lobata* nee) and is further interesting as an example of an oak standing alone in a valley floor.

The question why these plains or interior valleys of California are treeless is an absorbing one, says the book on local trees which Professor Jepson has brought out, and he finds that the

Culture in South Australia

A pleasing feature in connection with country life in South Australia is the fact that in nearly every center there exists an institute, reading room, or some kindred institution which tends to promote the intellectual and social well-being of the community. The increase of population in the never settled areas of the state has led to the erection of many public buildings of the kind mentioned, and so rapid has been the development that in some instances it has been found that those built a few years ago are not adequate for present requirements. Such has been the case at Parilla, in the Pinnaroo district, where the institute established some few years ago has now been added to by the building of a large and substantial institute hall.

Good Joke

"Here's a fellow that sends me a check just for fun."

"Good gracious!"

"Yes. I sold him batch of jokes."

Lippincott.

The continued practice of obedience to

Winter Care of Birds

The farmers of Henderson county, Kentucky, are said to be ahead of any in other county in the state in humane treatment of the birds. The Henderson Gleaner made an appeal that was nobly responded to and the result is that few of the little feathered friends of the farmer went hungry.

Farmers everywhere in the county made provisions for the birds to get grain around the corn cribs. Some left the door open at certain times of the day so that the birds could go in and gorge themselves with grain.

One prominent farmer said that there was a covey of quail on his place, and that they took up their quarters in the gangway between the corn barn and stock barn, and he gave orders that the door be left open so that the little birds could get scattered grain, and that they should not be molested. Others tell of birds that come in the yard and feed with the chickens.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What kind of fairy

Republic One Mile Long

The smallest republic in the world, without contradiction, observes a Paris contemporary, is that of Tavolara, a little island situated about 7½ miles from Sardinia. It is little more than a mile in length and has a population of 55. The sovereignty of the island was accorded in 1836 by King Charles Albert to the Bartoloni family. Up to 1882 Paul I. reigned peacefully over his little island kingdom. After him the islanders proclaimed a republic. By the constitution of the republic the President is elected for 10 years, and women exercise the franchise.—Christian Herald.

ANSWER TO BOX PUZZLE

Cover: 1. Milo; 2. idea; 3. Lear;

4. ears.

Front: 1. zinc; 2. idea; 3. neat;

4. cats.

Right side: 1. cats; 2. Asia; 3. till;

4. salt.

Left side: zero.

CUSTOM OF PSEUDONYMS

In France they call it a "nom de guerre;" in English, still speaking French, we call it a "nom de plume;" in France when it applies to a theatrical person they use the term "nom de theatre." They all mean the same thing, a fictitious name.

The fighting name or the pen name or the theatrical name is an old institution.

There are volumes on the subject which trace back the custom of having such aliases as far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century, but these volumes are for ready reference, and if one could

go further, say to the time of the Greek and Latin writers, more especially the poets, he might find examples where a modest budding author had cautiously concealed his maiden efforts under a pseudonym, says a writer in the New York Sun, who goes on:

Swift was a writer of many aliases.

Some said he chose to sign his articles and his books with a fictitious name because it was rather inconvenient to have to take the results of the storm they sometimes stirred up. Even Pope had something like a dozen names under which he wrote; Addison, with his essays, concealed his identity under various pseudonyms, and nine out of every ten pamphleteers since this style of literature first came into vogue have signed themselves with pseudonymity ranging from an initial or an asterisk to a whole bunch of stars and a paragraph.

Walter Scott's identity was first concealed under the name of Waverley and Thackeray was fond of a pseudonym. Most of his plays he wrote under the name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, chosen, it is said, out of modesty and a combination of a nickname bestowed upon him by friends and a family appellation of his own selection. Besides he wrote under the names of Henry Esmond and Barry Lyndon in the novels of those names. Many of Dickens' early sketches were signed "Boz."

Garden Art

The Japanese have a strong sense of the innate beauty and artistic value of rough stones and boulders. Every lake or stream is bordered with them in such natural arrangements that one can always study the dispositions with interest.

The flat stepping-stones, the huge boulders of steps, the water-basins, lanterns and long slabs for bridges are garden materials that cost incredible sums, and the strictest conventions are observed in placing and grouping them. No novice could possibly group mossy stones and their attendant azalea-bushes as one sees them in august gardens and forecourts, where they are natural poems—Century.

Thou who dost search me through and through

And mark the crooked ways I went,
Look on me, Lord, and make me too
Thy penitent.

—Christina Rossetti.

BEING FRIENDS WITH FATHER

IT is refreshing to pick up in a current magazine a screed that is plainly from the pen of a bona-fide father of a boy, writing out of his earnest experience in striving to be his child's friend and helper. Often these admonitions about the care of children are written by women, and even by women who are not mothers. To hear some ready philosophy on this important subject is a good sign of the new impetus towards fellowship between father and child which modern study of child culture is bringing about.

The lecturer went on to refer to the Moorfields tradition, and explained that the two female personages came into it in the form of the ballad of the two ladies of Finsbury, who gave the "Moor fields to the city for the maidens of London to dry their cloths." These two ladies were the daughters of Sir William Fines, whence arose the name Finsbury, and the time of the gift was the reign of Edward the Confessor.

A part of the lecture which must have appealed to all present was that dealing with Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice Lord mayor of London." Whittington, explained the lecturer, was one of the leading men of his day, with a picturesque personality and record, witness, for instance, his throwing into the fire bonds for £60,000 which he had lent to the King. It was thus that people had been tempted to link his name with traditional achievement so that he became a popular subject of folk lore. The famous cat was first mentioned in a

thought, it brings out a phase of the boy's character that under other conditions might never come to the surface.

Whether it is the mother or the father who takes especial charge of the boy, or both, they should aim steadfastly to have his complete confidence always. He should be made to feel that they are not only dearer to him but nearer to him than any one else in the world. If a condition of implicit confidence can be established you can depend upon him to be receptive. Then, with truth as his anchor, no storm of the outer world can sweep him beyond the influence of home. The bulwark of the good character that you have built will stand.

There is a pure taste in the best friendship which persons of mediocre quality are unable to appreciate.—La Bruyere.

Still let us climb and on the giddy steep,
Face the keen wind, fearless and wild and free,
Drink in the breath of life, love, liberty.
—Couper.

OBEDIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBEDIENCE, while generally recognized as an essential element of Christian character, is nevertheless a quality which by itself means very little unless it be considered in connection with the authority upon which it is bestowed. Paul in his epistle to the Romans writes, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" In view of the necessity of deciding the question as to whom we shall yield obedience Paul undertook to designate a certain class of persons whose authority should be final. Hence, children are admonished to obey their parents, servants their masters, and wives their husbands, etc. This rather crude way of determining the question, while taking no cognizance of the principle involved, is of course under certain circumstances better than having no recognized standard of human authority.

According to Christian Science, however, true obedience involves a recognition of the divine Mind as the only real authority. Jesus must have recognized this fact, when, at the age of twelve, he said to his mother, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" and again later on, when he permitted his disciples to pluck the ears of corn on the sabbath day, he declared that "the sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." Jesus knew full well that blind obedience to the Levitical law was not obedience at all, but mere mental apathy, absence of moral courage and by no means a characteristic acceptable before God. Paul said, "What things soever the law saith, it saith to them who are under the law." That is to say, as soon as the individual becomes aware that obedience to divine Principle emancipates him from bondage to material belief he is free to obey the dictates of his own individual conscience divinely.

Jesus never failed because he never disobeyed his highest sense of good. He literally followed his spiritual ideal wherever it might lead, whether in triumph through the streets of Jerusalem or amid the jeers of the mob on the way to Calvary. Nothing but the unconditional surrender of his mortal body on the altar of divine service could prove to the world that there is literally no such thing as life in matter. Jesus fulfilled the whole law to show us the way and he said that his followers must take up the cross if they would follow in his footsteps.

Christian Science shows plainly that there is no real loss in the sacrifice demanded of mankind. All that we are asked to give up is a false sense of existence and in exchange for it we are offered the true substance of spiritual Being. It is surely worth any effort we can possibly make to effect this exchange. Inasmuch as it is largely a matter of thinking and therefore primarily and fundamentally individual work, we must all sooner or later accept this responsibility. We must each and all work out our own salvation and to this end Christian Science furnishes the rule or Principle through which we may overcome evil with good.

Through her life work of consecrated service to the human race Mrs. Eddy has succeeded in proving to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear that God's arm is not shortened and that He is still an ever-present help in times of trouble. She has revived the true spirit of primitive Christianity and has shown both by precept and practice that "to obey (divine Principle) is better than sacrifice, and to hearken [to the Truth] than the fat of rams."

Catkins

Of many a flower of famous note
The summer wearies her pall;
I give my love to one remote
And less inclined to fall:
The catkin in his yellow coat
And gray fur over all.

He comes a champion unafraid,
Though winter rule the land,
When never a primrose lights the glade
Nor a violet scents the hand,
Or ever a cowslip ball is made
Or the crocus hollow scanned.

He comes before the leaves are green
Or the cuckoo loud in May;
And children love his olive sheen
Of silver suited gray,
For he is catkin-soft for a queen,
And he grows above their play.

When merry roses sway and float
And beckon from the wall,
And breezes bend the lily's throat
And hollyhocks grow tall—
I mind me of the yellow coat
With gray fur over all!

—Spectator.

The higher you ascend a mountain the wider your horizon grows. Try this on your thinking.—"For Goodness' Sake."

Science

And

Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

Acquittal of the Chicago Packers

The verdict in the case of the ten Chicago packers charged with violation of the criminal section of the Sherman law brings to a close a proceeding begun by the government over nine years ago and contested by the defendants every inch of the way. It may be assumed by some now, in view of the unanimous agreement of the jury in their favor, that the accused business men might have saved themselves and the government a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble had they been willing to face the main question at the beginning. Their answer to this will probably be that they would have jeopardized their interests and even their personal freedom had they consented to a hearing while popular prejudice against all forms and kinds of commercial and industrial combination was at its height. That this prejudice was intensified by attacks upon their own methods and the character of their products following the close of the Spanish war, and later by the publication of "The Jungle," there is no question. Neither is there reason to doubt that the high cost of living and the feeling generated by public discussion of this topic contributed toward creating a sentiment antagonistic to them.

The course they pursued in delaying a hearing as long as possible seems to have been justified not only by the gradual fading of the prejudice, but by the opportunity it afforded them of taking advantage of the supreme court's rule-of-reason decision. Whatever else that decision may have done, it has caused men everywhere to consider with more calmness and thoroughness whether the existence of a trust or combination, or connection with one or the other, should be regarded as prima facie evidence of wrongdoing. How far the jurors in the packers' case were affected by that ruling it is, of course, impossible to say, but it is no far-fetched conclusion that their opinions, if once radical on the subject, were modified by it, and that they were further and greatly influenced by this passage in the instructions of Judge Carpenter:

I charge you particularly that the defendants are not to be convicted merely upon suspicion; they are not to be convicted merely because you think such a conviction might be popular. And here let me say that the matter of the high cost of living, about which we have heard and read so much during the last year or more, has nothing to do with this case.

The one point brought out strikingly by the prosecution was that the packing establishments represented by the defendants were undoubtedly bound together by a common bond. There seems to be no reason to doubt that a mutual agreement existed between them with regard to the conduct of their business affairs. They seem to have entered upon a defensive and offensive alliance for the protection and promotion of their business. To the ordinary reader the evidence, as it has been epitomized in the despatches from day to day during the last three months, seemed to show simply that the packers had been doing what all other business men had been doing for generations, namely, looking after their own interests. The question was, of course, whether in looking after their own interests, guarding them, forwarding them at every point, they were in restraint of trade. Very probably the jurymen asked themselves how far a business man must go in the matter of protecting his own interests before he becomes a criminal; how altruistic a business man must be in order to avoid indictment.

The questions raised in this proceeding were in many cases new in morals as well as in law. The failure to convict seems to show that no matter how correct technically the department of justice may have been in fitting the new law and new morality to the defendants, and in fitting the defendants to the new law and new morality, the rule laid down by the supreme court, and known as the rule of reason, appealed more strongly to the twelve commoners who examined the facts and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Civil Service Betrayal

NOTHING done by volunteers from Massachusetts in the brief and inglorious war of the United States with Spain, we believe, warrants any special treatment of them as persons to whom preferential appointments to office should be made. Yet this is what the Legislature of that state is asked to do, at the same time giving to the excellent civil service law, based on merit, a decided blow. No feature of American life is as disheartening to a believer in democracy as the desire for privileged position which so many persons reveal. The American soldier usually has had little cause for complaint against the government while actively engaged in service of the nation. He has been pensioned and cared for, following active service, as no retiring warrior ever was. His every demand has been heeded by politicians and lawmakers; and taxpayers have not rebelled against the enormous amount of money required for pensions aggregating more than \$4,000,000,000 since 1866.

Where a military struggle involves principles as fundamental to national life and human freedom as those over which federals and confederates fought in 1861-65, and when survivors of the victorious force come to the public and ask aid, it is not likely that they will receive a "Nay." But there is hardly such a claim upon public gratitude and support for men who enlisted against Spain; and the desire of many of them to turn their record of enlistment and service into a claim to public offices is one that can hardly fail to foster public dismay for its assumption. In the United States the civilian has always been considered more essential to the state than the man of war. All efforts to divert American admiration to the fighting caste of society have failed hitherto. May they continue to fail. Spanish war veterans will earn greater glory for themselves in coming generations if they do not try to capitalize their record at the expense of the civil service of commonwealths and the nation.

THE Cape Cod canal expects to be open for business in 1913. Perhaps, considering what the outside trip often is, it would not be out of the way to say that when this waterway is ready it will also be open for pleasure.

AVIATION entered politics in France recently, but failed to put its man in the Chamber of Deputies. Still, aviation is young.

A GENTLEMAN that has gained fame in his profession is reported to have said that the few men of genius he had met were exceedingly impossible persons, and he went on to say that in the things with which he was most conversant geniuses were by no means of much use. It is a relief to those that are not geniuses to know that their work is likely to be as useful to the world as that of the more brilliant type; from what men know about geniuses as they have gathered it from books, the statement that they are "exceedingly impossible persons" seems to be more or less in accordance with men's conceptions. The story of boundless egotism, uncertain emotions, impenetrable selfishness and generally unpleasant traits that has been told about many that the world has called genius, is too long and detailed not to have made its impression; but readers will have made a great mistake if they do not make sure that the word is pretty carefully used. Personally, we do not know what it means, but we are glad if somebody else does; sometimes it is used in such a connection that one thinks a genius is a person with long hair whose harmonic tone pulses occupy more room than a coarse world is willing to give them. Sometimes the word seems to mean a gentleman that prefers a vegetable diet and the single tax; occasionally it is applied to somebody that invents a method of treating india-rubber; in fine, it has a variety of uses and has been applied to Shakespeare, in which instance all but the most critical will no doubt agree that it has been properly applied.

It is a fact that many that have passed as men of genius have shown such childish disregard of the happiness of others and such ignoble avoidance of the small and necessary tasks of life, that any might be excused if he were convinced that a genius was a nuisance that by no splendors of achievement could atone for his caricature of what men must be. Yet the shortcomings of some that perhaps had no right to be ranked as geniuses must not obscure the fact that the real genius is always a benefactor to mankind, because, though it may be that he alone can use his own processes the best, the mere fact that he so practises and uses them is in itself a lesson to others for their advancement. It is a lesson in thoroughness or imagination or in effort and is not a discouragement but an encouragement. This real genius will always hold the lamp for others' labors and show them how to do better, and if readers will meditate upon this they can see without disturbing their self-respect that the company of one's betters is a good thing in more ways than one.

Fighting Short Weights

CANDOR compels the admission that whenever or wherever there has been inspection of the scales and measures used by vendors of goods in markets, retail shops, and all other places where, without strict supervision, green goods are sold to consumers either by farmers, gardeners or middlemen, there has been disclosed a state of ethics not comforting to the citizen who is an idealist. With the efforts of the nation and the states to put an end to adulteration of foods there has gone on a process of education of buyers that now makes them much more critical than they formerly were, especially as to the quality of the edibles purchased. But it is said now that not a few manufacturers, having been forced to furnish the quality that they advertise to give, are skimping on the amount given the consumer in his package.

The rigor of the effort to make small incomes meet current prices has forced, in New York city, formation of the Housewives League, with several thousand members. With experience gained by some of these protestants in the Consumers League, they are now proposing to use the boycott both on legislators at Albany who oppose short-weight legislation and on makers of packaged food known to be less in amount than advertised. There is no limit to the effectiveness of this procedure, because it attacks the pocket. Unsold goods preach; speeches and resolutions make no dent on the crafty vendor. If he cannot market his "short-weight" product then he will try and meet the demand for an honest package.

The wonder is that women do not often use this device of the boycott. Were state federations of women's clubs to debate thoroughly the issue of "white" or "yellow" journalism, then come to substantial agreement as to standards to be insisted upon, and then turn the machinery of the state and local organizations on newspaper publishers, they could do more to bring about "clean journalism" than can be done in any other way, unless it be in the schools, with principals and teachers giving adequate attention to their duties as guides in reading of periodical literature. It is far more important that a boy or a girl should know the difference between a fit and an unfit journal than it is that he should know the difference between the poetry of Spenser and the autobiography of Herbert Spencer.

"THE first robin" is now arriving in so many places that he must either be getting around very rapidly or else there are a great many of him.

THE London Times, commenting on the special embassy of Mr. Knox to the Latin-American republics, is inclined to be satirical, contrasting "the conflict between the American people's high ideals of humanitarianism and justice, their ready response to any noble cause, their almost quixotic impulses of altruism and the inevitable results in practical politics of their vigorous nationalism and ambitions of expansion." To this English critic "big stick" and "big brother" do not seem to be congruous. He would have the republics about the Caribbean beware of Mr. Knox bearing olive branches.

First premising that nothing in the American form of government exempts it from falling, as do monarchies, into glaring contrasts between ideal and practise, may it be pointed out that Mr. Knox's chief concern at the present time is to save these republics from European creditors with claims that are valid. Given its choice between resuscitating the credit of these mortgaged peoples or not doing so, and then reasserting the Monroe doctrine and defending it if it be challenged, the United States naturally is trying to induce imitation of a policy that already has brought nothing but economic and fiscal good to San Domingo. The United States is not looking for new fields to conquer where Spain once ruled. What it hopes for is an evolution in government in the Central American and northern South American regions that will demonstrate, as clearly as recent growth

Outs and Ins of Genius

of Argentina and Brazil, how capable the Latin-American may be in ruling himself when he gets over the factional and partizan passion that now too often controls him.

The Times is quite right in intimating that if these reasons for interference by the United States are questioned by residents and officials of the countries in question it is due to the action of the United States in taking Panama from Colombia, and because of the American republic refusing to let the Hague tribunal determine the pecuniary indebtedness owed to Colombia. Just here is where the United States now is showing shortsightedness. Suspicion as to the future cannot pass until justice as to the past has been done.

President Taft's attitude toward Mexico has been admirably disinterested, and is so appraised through Latin-American eyes. He can add to the prestige of his administration if he will banish the Latin-American's suspicion of the United States caused by his predecessor's treatment of Colombia; and this he can do most quickly by letting the matter go before the Hague tribunal. If wrong was done, the sooner it is judicially declared and restitution made the better. No hypersensitive loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt or to national honor should stand in the way of letting justice be done.

Olympic Games

INTERNATIONALISM today has many phases. The shrinking of the world is promoting a bewildering variety of interracial and intercontinental assemblies. Where there is one person interested in the juristic, economic, linguistic, ethnic and other more serious aspects of this human trend, there are 10,000 other mortals who follow with intense interest all phases of sport or strife of a physical kind. So, to the wise onlooker, revival of the ancient Greek contests, under the form of international Olympic games, is one of the most important developments in recent European and American history. Already candidates from Asia have begun to appear, and in due time it will be a contest of the athletes of the world. Announcements of the plans that Sweden, as a nation, and Swedish athletes are making for the coming contest in Stockholm indicate that the meet will enlist a wider range of contestants than hitherto, and that the games will be carried on under conditions exceptionally favorable to fair contests and vast and brilliant audiences. Financing an enterprise of the dimensions of this meet is not a small matter, whether looked at from the standpoint of the hosts or the participants. With characteristic American enterprise and esprit de corps, the large group of athletes, their trainers and lovers of sport who go to Stockholm from the United States will travel there together on a ship specially chartered and exclusively used by them.

In connection with this meet it is to be hoped that American athletes and onlookers will avoid any suspicion of commission of acts with which they occasionally have been charged in the past. Playing the game for personal and national supremacy is justifiable; but always with principles of honor rated higher than mere success. Too many American athletes and their trainers are out to win, whatever the methods employed. It is not pleasant to have to say this, but candor compels.

THE railroad commission of Texas made certain rates for the carriage of freight on lines within the state in the alleged interest of shippers in Texas, jobbers especially, who do business mainly or wholly within the state's borders. The claimed effect of the order putting these rates into operation was to prevent merchants in other states from competing on equal terms in Texas with the favored Texas shippers. The Louisiana railroad commission brought complaint on this score before the interstate commerce commission, and the latter body ruled, substantially, that whenever intrastate railroad rates have the effect of discriminating in favor of intrastate commerce interstate rates shall be made low enough to prevent such discrimination.

This on its face seems to clarify the situation so far as opening Texas to legitimate competition is concerned, but it seems to be brought about entirely at the expense of the railroads. The state railroad commission, in Texas or elsewhere, in response to home sentiment or pressure, establishes rates for railroad traffic within the state that are calculated to give shippers who do business mainly or wholly within the state advantage over those who ship into the state from the outside. This cannot be tolerated on any ground, moral, ethical or legal, and to remedy it the interstate commerce commission, which cannot dictate to the state itself, lowers the rates all around. In this manner competition is placed upon a common level and freedom of trade is restored. But suppose that the state again lowers the rates within its borders, to be met again by an interstate commerce commission rate-reduction affecting all business entering the state; the logical result of such a method of freight-rate regulation will be to regulate the railroad corporations into the hands of receivers.

It would seem to the impartial and candid observer that this method of procedure, at the least, must prove extremely unsatisfactory; at the most, extremely hazardous. A situation has been created by the action of the Texas railroad commission which, of course, calls for prompt and thorough correction if the states in general, following precedent, are not to be permitted to discriminate against each other. But this correction cannot be brought about by an offhand ruling of the interstate commerce commission. What is called for, manifestly, is legislation on the one hand and judicial interpretation on the other that will prevent the use of the public carrier by any state, by any section, by any interest, as a plaything, a convenience, a tool or a menace. If state control over the railroads is to continue, it must be under such restrictions as will prevent discrimination; if the railroad business of the country is all to be brought under federal control, this should be provided for by other means than those likely to cripple the railroads. How are the railroads going to know what power to obey, or what order affecting their revenues may come next, under conditions that permit of so much conflict and confusion?

THE Philippines may look forward to 1912 if they want to, but there will be more profit in keeping a sharp eye on 1912.

MISSOURI is about to begin work upon plans for a new state Capitol at Jefferson City to cost \$3,000,000 at the start.

THE private deck on the ocean liner is not likely to become popular.

How Are the Railroads to Know?